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JPRS-CPS-85-086

27 August 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

TELETYPE

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27 August 1985

ERRATUM: JPRS-CPS-85-077 of
 6 August 1985 was misnumbered
 Please change number on cover
 and "a" page of Table of Contents
 to JPRS-CPS-85-078.

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE PAPER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH CHINA

0W011252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Kathmandu, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--The relations between China and Nepal is satisfactory and will strengthen in the future, Nepal's English-language paper "The Rising Nepal" said today.

In an editorial on the 30th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the paper pointed out that the cooperation between the two countries has been developing with the years in different fields like the road, electrical, industrial and irrigational projects, trade, cross border tours to China's Tibet Autonomous Region and cultural exchange.

Based on mutual benefit, it said, the cooperation "has contributed to consolidating relations between the two countries by helping the peoples of the two nations know and understand each other better."

"China has also shown a deep understanding of Nepal's aspirations and was among the first to support Nepalese king's proposition that Nepal be declared a zone of peace," the paper said.

It also stressed that the frequent exchange of visits at all levels "have been instrumental in consolidating and deepening the friendship between the two countries."

CSO: 4000/328

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC'S FORMER AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL ON PRC-NEPAL RELATIONS

HK020419 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Ma Muming, Chinese ambassador to Nepal from May 1981 to October 1983]

[Text] Three decades have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China on August 1, 1955.

In the early years of Sino-Nepal diplomatic relations, I had several chances to visit the country.

The first time was in September, 1956, when delegates of the two countries met and held talks in the Nepalese capital, Kathmandu. Both sides words garbled to develop relations and signed an agreement on promoting Sino-Nepalese friendship and developing trade and communication between Nepal and Tibet. The agreement, later revised and expanded, is still in effect to date.

My most memorable visit took place in January 1957 when the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai paid an official visit to Nepal.

The Chinese premier held talks with the late Nepalese King Mahendr attended the welcoming ceremony given by Kathmandu citizens, visited the capital's famous sites and the beautiful Pokhara.

In September 1961, King Manhendra and Queen Ratna paid a state visit to China.

The third of my visits was with the Chinese cultural delegation in June 1957. Performances of colourful Chinese traditional songs and dances, warmly acclaimed by the Kathmandu audiences, overcame the language barrier and conveyed the good will of the Chinese people to the Nepalese people.

Going back to the beautiful country in 1981 as Chinese ambassador to Nepal, I was happy to see the remarkable progress in the country's development achieved by the Nepalese people under the leadership of King Birendra. The country is also playing an increasingly important role in international affairs.

In retrospect, three points stand out as the most important in the past 30 years of Sino-Nepal relations:

In spite of the complexity of international relations over these 30 years, Sino-Nepalese friendship has grown steadily. Treaties on border questions economic and technical co-operation, and trade and air transport have been signed, which furthered bilateral relations in political, economic, cultural, communication and religious spheres.

Both governments value, and endeavour to develop, Sino-Nepalese friendship. The late premier Zhou Enlai twice visited Nepal, and Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang have all visited Nepal.

On the Nepalese side, King Birendra visited China several times, and the Nepalese premiers Acharya, Giri and Bista all visited China.

China and Nepal shared the same experience of being bullied by foreign invaders in former times. The two countries are now facing the same task of defending state sovereignty and building up a strong nation. Both belong to the Third World.

Nepal was one of the first nations to recognize New China, and also one of the sponsor countries fought for the restoration of the legal seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. China supports the just struggle of Nepal in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. It also applauds King Birendra's idea of declaring Nepal a peace zone.

Strong Sino-Nepal relations show that nations under different social systems can develop lasting friendships and can co-operate if they adhere to the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

CSO: 4000/328

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH VICE PREMIER MEETS CHINESE DELEGATION

OW040210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Substantial developments have been made in the relations between Poland and China in 1985, and the Polish side is happy about this because such developments are beneficial of the peoples of the two nations.

Malinowski, vice premier of the Polish Government, made these remarks here today while receiving members of the delegation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives headed by Yan Deshou, secretary general of the Federation's Board of Directors.

Malinowski also said: Poland is interested in and is paying attention to reforms in China. I am happy to see that workers of cooperatives both in Poland and China are endeavoring to promote bilateral relations.

The delegation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives arrived in Poland for friendly visit on 1 August, at the invitation of Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Supreme Council of Cooperatives of Poland.

CSO: 4005/1261

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION ATTACKS SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIST POLICY

HK311052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 6

["International Jottings" by Chen Feng [7115 1409]: "Mercy to the Butcher"]

[Text] On 26 July, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution, condemning the racist apartheid policy pursued by the South African authorities and calling on member countries to sever relations in all fields with South Africa. On the same day, the South African police announced that 99 people had been arrested.

Over the past week since South Africa declared a state of emergency in 36 districts, some 1,000 innocent people have been thrown into prison and 16 people have been killed. The white regime in South Africa is now stepping up the killing of blacks in answer to the UN Security Council's resolution.

Johan Coetzee, the South African police chief, is an old hand at persecuting blacks. He now commands 44,000 armed policemen to arrest and kill hundreds of thousands of blacks in order to maintain the ruling position of a small number of whites in the country. Therefore, South African blacks hate Coetzee to the very marrow of their bones and call him "a butcher who kills without batting an eyelid."

It is a matter of course that such a racist regime must be widely condemned by the international community. The governments of the United States and Britain have also indicated more than once their opposition of the South African regime's racist apartheid policy and its barbarous massacre of blacks. However, at the meeting of the UN Security Council last Friday, their representatives regrettably abstained from voting.

A spokesman of the U.S. Government said that the United States does not agree to use economic or political sanctions to force South Africa to give up its racist policy; instead, the United States holds that "constructive engagement" should be followed. That is, talks should be held to persuade the South African regime to put down its butcher's knife. Such "constructive engagement" has been followed for many years with the butcher, but more and more blacks in South Africa are being killed by the knife of racism. What does the United States expect to see then?

CSO: 4005/1255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE MONEY IN EDUCATION TO CARRY OUT CPC DECISION

OW270716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)--Educational funds have been increased to improve school conditions, and special groups have been set up to improve educational work in many of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Jilin Province has increased its educational funds by 52.8 percent, and the provincial government has also allocated a special fund of 11 million yuan to build houses for teachers this year; Jiangsu Province has allocated two million yuan to build or expand cold storage facilities and buy cooking utensils for colleges; while Fujian Province will spend 15 million yuan on the construction of primary and middle schools, and colleges.

This is the first concrete step taken by local authorities to carry out the Chinese Communist Party. Decision on reform of the educational system issued on May 27. The decision points out in its first paragraph that education should be developed further on the basis of the rapid growth of the national economy.

In his July 4 speech on educational work, Li Peng, newly-appointed chairman of the state education commission, urged local governments and departments to take practical steps and to increase educational funds. Local government leaders should take charge of the educational work of their areas, he said.

The Beijing municipal government has promised to do ten things to benefit education, including allocating five million yuan this year to reward outstanding teachers and another ten million yuan to improve teaching equipment and erect school buildings.

In Shandong Province, special attention has been given to the improvement of school conditions in economically backward areas. The province has 137 cities and counties, of which one-third are mountainous, remote and infertile areas. Since 1981, these areas have built new schools, upgraded teaching equipment and trained 70 percent of their 130,000 teachers with 120 million yuan from the provincial government.

Now over 97 percent of school-age children are at school in the province, and by the end of this year the province will have made primary education universal in 110 counties.

Most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will hold working conferences on education this year to work out more concrete plans, according to the state education commission.

CSO: 4000/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS MEET

SK050747 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 4 Aug 85

[Text] The China Higher Educational Association held its first meeting of the members of the board of directors and an academic discussion meeting in Harbin today. Some 200 members of the board of directors, experts, and scholars from the higher educational front of China and leaders of the educational departments attended the meeting.

Jiang Nanxiang, president of the China Higher Educational Association and first vice president of the CPC Central Committee party school, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

At the meeting, a congratulatory message from Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and minister of the State Educational Commission, was read. He Dongchang, vice president of the China Higher Educational Association and vice minister of the State Educational Commission, delivered a report on the reform of the educational structure.

The main task of this meeting was to discuss the educational structural reform and the ways to foster a new generation that has ideals, morality, culture, and a sense of discipline.

Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province; Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Jin Bowen, vice governor of the province, attended the opening ceremony. Comrade Hou Jie spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1261

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW ORGANIZATIONS CREATED FOR ADVANCING TEACHING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Gao Xin [7559 2450]: "Beijing Shifan University and Wuhan University Each Establish Exchange Centers for High Level Teacher Training"]

[Text] The National Council on Education recently decided to set up at Beijing Shifan University and Wuhan University, respectively, a North and South Center for Teacher Training Exchange. These two centers would be both service structures for teacher training exchanges at higher level schools, and at the same time would be an important base for training China's teachers of higher education. The Council also established offices for training, information resources, and exchange advising. They will raise and implement programs based on the overall plan for national training of teachers of higher education, annual plans, and their own mission. Also they will maintain regular contact with higher level schools qualified for the task of teacher training, they will make a channel for information, work at organization and coordination, and will gradually form a network for teacher training at schools of higher education that has a national character.

Based on the requirements of schools of higher education, Beijing Shifan University and Wuhan University will invite specialists and scholars from both China and abroad, as well as teachers with abundant experience, organizing qualified schools in holding various typical study groups, discussion groups, advanced study classes, and public lectures, as well as carry on demonstration teaching. They will also develop continuing education activities for teachers at higher level schools. The two centers will also use library information resources retrieval equipment, high speed duplication equipment, and electronic teaching equipment, and will provide new scientific research and teaching materials, audio-visual equipment, etc., both domestic and foreign, for on the job advanced study without the need to leave one's post.

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CSO: 4005/1174

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG ARGUES FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF HANDICAPPED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639]: "The Handicapped Need Education and Employment"]

[Text] The attitude with which people treat the handicapped is an index by which to measure the degree of a society's civilization. Discrimination and even persecution of the handicapped is not civilized behavior. The more a society develops, the more just and liberal is the treatment by society of the handicapped. We are a nation long in civilization in which the handicapped have been with us from the beginning. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the government and relevant departments have adopted various measures on a policy level that deal with problems of employment, living, and education for the handicapped, and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel have both joined to issue a communication to arrange for the employment of the handicapped. These things have not only provided assurances for the life and welfare of the handicapped, but also show that the spiritual civilization of our socialist society is improving constantly. But there is still uncivilized behavior in our country, and the difficulties of the handicapped regarding study and employment are still worth our attention.

We must first realize that providing the handicapped with just and liberal treatment is not just simply sympathy and support for the handicapped, but is a question that concerns the common welfare of society. Because a handicapped person is discriminated against and does not get the opportunity for study and employment, he then becomes someone who needs society to keep him alive, and no matter who this responsibility falls upon it is always the responsibility of society. In our current society the responsibility for taking care of the handicapped is generally that of the family. A handicapped person will normally bring a material and moral pressure upon the entire family. This pressure can effect the normal happy life of the whole family, and can in turn effect the work in society that is the responsibility of those family members. This loss to society is in fact quite large. If the handicapped person can be responsible for himself and even make a contribution to society, then as far as society is concerned this is making something good out of something bad. Would this not be a good thing?

Can a handicapped person be responsible for himself and even make a contribution to society? Except for a minority of people whose degree of disability is extreme, all can do this, but under one condition-- that society provide suitable opportunities for education and employment. The great majority of the so-called handicapped have only a partial physical defect. Because of this partial physical defect they lack the necessary abilities for certain kinds of work, as for example with the leg deformities caused by polio, where it is not easy to walk normally, or also as when for whatever reason people have lost their sight, when they then cannot see things. Certainly, the handicapped cannot do every kind of work that normal people can. But people who are lame and the blind are definitely not incapable of all work. As long as one makes the best of things, they can do many things, and often because of their physical defects there is tempered a resolute will, and they make outstanding contributions to society.

There are these kinds of examples among those I know well. Due to an illness my teacher, Mr. Pan Guangdan [3382 0342 2481], underwent an operation during the latter years of the Qing dynasty, during which one of his legs was amputated. He was at that time studying at Qinghua Academy, predecessor to the current Qinghua University. The school authorities did not force him to leave school because he lacked a leg, they did not rob him of his chance to remain in school for advanced study. He took up two sticks and continued his studies, at which he made excellent marks and became one of the famous scholars of the day. I have two friends who are crippled due to polio, both of whom are well known scholars. One is Comrade Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649] and the other is Comrade Weng Dujian [5040 3747 0256]. The story of Comrade Hua Luogeng is already known to many people. You can tell from his name that Comrade Weng Dujian has had legs of uneven length since his youth. He has made contributions to the study of Mongolian history. There are many foreign examples, as for example that many pieces by the famous musician, Beethoven, were written after his loss of hearing late in life. The famous American president, Roosevelt, was handicapped by polio.

Why do these handicapped people make contributions to mankind, to their country, and to society? It is because the opportunity for study and employment was not taken away from them because of their handicap. As soon as handicapped people get the appropriate opportunity for study and employment they often make more of an achievement than those with normal bodies because of the resolute will that is tempered by their physical handicap. The accomplishments that they make benefit not only themselves but others also in society. If we discriminate against the handicapped and not do give them a full opportunity for study and employment, we will then be largely burying and wasting a labor and intellectual force in society.

Of course it would not be right to treat handicapped people like everybody else in our desire to develop their wisdom and creativeness. Study for the blind, deaf, and mute requires special sensory symbols to substitute for language. If we are to allow their talents to mature we must utilize their strengths, as for example when throughout history people have provided the blind with relevant musical training to take advantage of their advanced hearing. In sum, we need to have a particular set of things to learn and ways to learn for the handicapped, and also we need to develop particular

occupations that can use the strengths of handicapped persons. Therefore, after we have solved the ideological problem of discrimination against the handicapped, we also need to follow up by adopting special measures for the handicapped to allow the handicapped to be able to make contributions to society and to enjoy the benefits of society equally with the non-handicapped. These are things that we ought to be able to do in a socialist society. Currently, the problem of education and employment for China's handicapped has begun to receive attention. We each of us have the responsibility to proclaim this spiritual civilization by helping those who are insufficiently aware as soon as possible to change their backward thinking that discriminates against the handicapped, and to bring to an end as soon as possible the situation that keeps the handicapped from enjoying the rights of the general citizen.

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CSO: 4005/1174

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOW TO RESPECT OLD CADRE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Zhang Yusheng [1728 7183 3932]: "Respect Age but Not What is Old"]

[Text] "You'll want to respect the old cadre." When new comrades take up their positions, leaders and good friends join in this exhortation. Then, after you start your job you try as hard as you can to do just that, but new comrades still often have a hard time following through with their original intention. It is easy when you encounter enlightened old cadre; but you get into difficulty when you run into those old cadre who are insufficiently enlightened. If the new cadre agrees to everything, goes along with all opinions of the old cadre, is sure not to stray from what is expected, then it is hard to get out of the old way of doing things and open new vistas; if the new cadre becomes a reformist, does not follow the orderly ways of the past, does not necessarily do everything according to the opinions of the old cadre, then the first time no one will say anything, nor will they speak the second time, but if it goes on people will point at you as someone who looks down on everybody, is conceited, is non respectful of the old cadre, which you cannot explain away. Some new cadre are all full of enthusiasm as they take up their jobs, but after at work for awhile they become overly careful, which has something to do with the conditions discussed above.

Recently, I was talking about these things with a young county party secretary, when he laughed out loud, "I am not an 'anything goes' person; instead I 'respect age but not what is old.'"

When I looked closely into his methods and heard his explanations, I felt that what he had to say was reasonable. "Respecting age but not what is old" is a good method by which to handle relations between old and new cadre.

Respecting age is a glorious tradition in our party, and is unquestionably a virtue that new cadre ought to have. There are two aspects to respecting the old cadre. One aspect is being concerned about the lives of old cadre. The other aspect is to listen fully to the opinions of the old cadre and to welcome points made by the old cadre as they put forth their ideas. If new cadre do these two things as well as they possibly can, then it must be said that they are respectful.

To not respect what is old is just that one cannot follow old concepts and old work styles. There is no need to be shy. For old cadre with little education, not fond of learning, and not diligent at their work, there are many old ideas and old work styles. These old cadre select and train new cadre, and also do this according to what they consider the best way. That way, of course, reflects their former selves. If new cadre fear going against their predecessors, are afraid of countering old cadre, afraid of showing a difference between the old and new, and stubbornly stick to complying with the underlying intentions, then work cannot avoid being commonplace and mediocre. The hope of old cadre is that new cadre will do their work well. As long as the new cadre are industrious, that is exactly what old cadre are hoping for, and that is a respect for the old cadre. If after new cadre take up their jobs there is no character to their work, that disappoints old cadre, which is the greatest disrespect you can show them.

Old cadre have been leaders in a certain district or a certain unit for many years, and are sure to have old habits. After new cadre take up their work it would be hard not to make some changes in the traditional ways of doing things. Changes of this sort are not only not disrespectful of old cadre, nor are they a denial of the past efforts of the old cadre. Even if past efforts led to effective experiences, we should not necessarily do things the same way today, because there is the problem with old experiences of how they are to fit new conditions. Even more important is that new comrades must create new experiences in order to open up new situations.

After an old cadre had retired he wrote a letter in this way: "Don't speak of just anything you feel, and if you don't have the same job, don't interfere." This old cadre has become quite a sage upon retirement, as this is wisdom that ought to come only after sagehood. Old cadre have ideas about work, they have views, and it is not that they do not speak, just that they do not "speak of just anything." This can be of extreme advantage to new cadre developing in their own work.

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CSO: 4005/1174

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FORMER GENERALS WAR MEMOIRS--Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)--A 12-volume series of war reminiscences by former Kuomintang Generals will be published within two years to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945). Articles in the series will record the performance of the Kuomintang Army during the war, including expeditions to India and Burma. Entitled "Experiences of ex-Kuomintang Generals in the War of Resistance Against Japan", the series is being edited by the Chinese people's political consultative conference and printed by the publishing house for historical materials. It will be arranged in chronological order and run to five million Chinese characters. Some of the authors are now living in Taiwan and abroad. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT Jul 85 OW]

INTERNATIONAL POST OFFICE OPENED--Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA)--An international post office, the largest of its kind in China, went into operation today in eastern Beijing. Located near the diplomatic quarters, the creamcolored five-story building with a floor space of 5,300 square meters handles international and special -- delivery mail, which were previously handled by three other small post offices. In addition, the new post office handles international phone calls, cables and telexes. Beijing has established postal links with 106 countries and regions, and mail can be delivered by express to 28 countries and regions. Beijing's post offices handled 55.2 million items of international mail in 1984, a 36.8 percent increase over the 1980 figure. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 29 Jul 85 OW]

INSCRIPTION WRITTEN FOR MARTYRS BOOK--The first and second volumes of the collection on the deeds of the Nei Monggol revolutionary martyrs have been formally published on the eve of the 1 August Army Day. Ulanhu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the PRC, wrote an inscription for the book, which read "The illustrious names of revolutionary martyrs will be cherished forever in this book." The book mainly recorded the deeds of the 13,000 revolutionary martyrs of Nei Monggol nationality who were born during the great revolution period [da ge ming] and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 85 SK]

CHINA'S NEW DOCTORS--By the end of April this year, China had conferred doctorates to 157 persons. Chinese scholars concerned have noted that the quality of these doctors is good. [Summary] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 2 OW]

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN HEADS NEW FUJIAN CPC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW271109 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held its first plenary session yesterday. Comrade Xiang Nan presided at the session.

The task of the plenary session was to elect members of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and approve the namelists of the leading members of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's Advisory Commission and Disciplinary Inspection Commission, elected at their respective first plenary sessions.

After full discussions, the session elected, by secret ballot, 10 members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and a secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee: Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Jia Qinglin, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, Zhang Kehu, Lin Zhize, Cai Ninglin, Yuan Qitong and He Shaochuan.

Secretary of the provincial CPC committee: Xiang Nan.

Deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee: Hu Ping.

The composition of the new Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee shows a greater structural change, both in age and in intellectual level, compared with the last. The average age of the 10 Standing Committee members is 54.9 years old, 6.92 years younger than the last committee. Regarding educational level, seven are college graduates, two senior middle school graduates and one a junior middle school graduate. Compared to the last Standing Committee, the percentage of membership with college-level education has grown from 45 to 70 percent.

Comrade Xiang Nan spoke at the session. He urged the newly elected members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee and members of the Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission to foster three viewpoints. The first viewpoint is of the overall situation. This means that it is necessary to lay stress on what is good for the overall situation. It

follows that what is good for the overall situation is to promote the four modernizations drive, and strive to quadruple the industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century. For Fujian, the thing good for the overall situation is to get ahead of the rest of the country in the four modernizations drive. To lay stress on unity is also good for the overall situation. I am not talking about unprincipled unity, but the unity reached on the basis of fully developing democracy. It is not a bad thing to find different points of view in a leading body. Indeed, it is a good thing. However, once a decision is reached by the provincial CPC committee, we must take concerted action to resolutely implement it, instead of each going his own way. We of the provincial CPC committee must establish an image of unity for all other party organizations in the province. The second view-point is of service. Personnel in the leading organs must make frequent visits to the grassroots units, and spend more time taking the interests of the masses into consideration, and helping them solve actual problems. Any-one not wanting to do anything except act officially; anyone who does not want to serve the people, but to abuse the power bestowed on him by the people, will not be able to keep his leading post for long. The third view-point is of time. This means the need to lay stress on efficiency and have a high sense of responsibility. What can be done today must never be postponed until tomorrow. We should not waste time, energy, and financial resources. We must have the resolve to do away with the bureaucratic practice of stalling, disputing over trifles, and shunning responsibility. We should advocate the work style of speed and vigor. Make decisions where and when needed. Once a decision is made, we must act accordingly, pay attention to its implementation, and inspect the results of that implementation. This should become the new work style of the current leading body.

The plenary session approved the namelists of the leading members of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission respectively elected by the commissions.

The members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, newly elected by the current provincial party congress, attended yesterday's session. Members of the provincial advisory commission and provincial discipline inspection commission attended as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/1227

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PLA SUPPORTS ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

0W300426 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] While undergoing reduction-in-strength reorganization, the PLA units stationed in Fujian's special economic zone and economic and technological development zone continue to work wholeheartedly, energetically, and in a down-to-earth way to win new merits in national economic construction. Scheduled tasks on most of the 40-odd small and medium-sized projects built with their support have been either completed or overfulfilled on the eve of 1 August.

At the inception of the reduction-in-strength reorganization, the leading organ of the Fuzhou Military Region asked the commanders and fighters of the PLA unit concerned not to worry whether they would be discharged or retained but to work as hard as before to insure smooth completion of the various projects built with their support. Jiang Yonghui, Fu Kuiqing, and other leading comrades have gone to the PLA units in Xiamen and Fuzhou on many occasions to inspect the work of every project that these units helped build.

The commanders and fighters of a PLA unit engaged in the Fuzhou-Mawei first-grade highway expansion project launched a labor emulation campaign aimed at fine-quality and high-speed work on the very first day they reported to work. As a result, the project has progressed 20 percent faster than originally scheduled.

The commanders and fighters of a PLA unit who contributed significantly to a drinking-water project in Xiamen's northern district took the initiative to undertake a certain crucial task in a large ancillary drinking-water project in Xiamen Special Economic Zone. They worked hard day and night for more than 10 days to complete this project ahead of schedule.

Last month an automotive transport regiment dispatched its trucks with some 560,000 jin of grain to various places in the special economic zone and the economic and technological development zone to meet their urgent needs. This work was praised by the local governments.

CSO: 4005/1226

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ON LITERARY, ART WORK

OW250327 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Lai Yongxiang, reporter]

[Excerpts] (ZHEJIANG RIBAO report)--Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, met yesterday afternoon with some literary and art workers whose works have won national awards since early this year. After the meeting, Wang Fang entertained them at a dinner.

During the meeting, Wang Fang said: Zhejiang is a place known for its many talented people. Lu Xun, Mao Dun and many other great writers were all natives of Zhejiang. Our era is one in which many heroes will come to the fore. This era certainly will be better than the last.

Comrade Wang Fang said: We are now in a crucial era to accomplish the four modernizations, and our literature and art must be able to inspire the patriotism of the people, particularly young people, and encourage them to study hard and do their very best in preparing themselves for accomplishing the four modernizations. Although young people today have different kinds of shortcomings, the mainstream is good. We should use typical, concrete examples to educate the younger generation in lofty ideals and discipline. We are against the practice of making money unscrupulously for our own interests or those of small groups in total disregard of policies. Such a situation can also be seen within the literary and art circles. Certain tabloids, which printed a mixture of tasteless garbage have seriously tarnished the party's image and prestige. Certain pornographic videotaped programs are also seriously corroding the minds of our young people. Literary and art workers must always remember that they must hold themselves responsible to history and the people, particularly the young people. Since this has a close bearing on whether or not we can successfully build a communist society, we have the responsibility of properly educating the younger generation.

Then Comrade Wang Fang heard the opinions of the award winners.

CSO: 4005/1227

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI GARBAGE DUMP--Shanghai, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Around 6:00 in the early morning of 21 July, a minibus slowly pulled onto the Suzhen Road Bridge garbage pier on the southern bank of Shanghai's Suzhou River. A group of middle-aged and old people in sanitation workers' uniforms got off the minibus and walked straight toward garbage heaps as high as hills. The people were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Jiang Zemin, Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo, deputy secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Ye Gongqi, vice mayor. They came here to remove the "garbage hill" together with sanitation workers. Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin picked up shovels and shoveled the stinking garbage into a truck. Soon their foreheads were oozing sweat. While toiling, they cordially chatted with some sanitation workers to understand the situation. After an hour and more, the "garbage hill" beside the Wuzhen Road bridge was removed. Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, and other comrades, their clothes stained with dust and dirt, left by car. Sanitation workers were all happy to have spent a Sunday morning laboring with the municipal party secretary, deputy secretaries, and the vice mayor. [By Chen Maodi] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1633 GMT 21 Jul 85]

FUJIAN ADVISORY COMMISSION HEAD--On 3 July, the Fujian Provincial CPC Advisory Commission held its first plenary meeting. After full deliberation, the meeting elected the Standing Committee members, chairman, and vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission by secret ballot: Chairman: Hu Hong; vice chairmen: Wen Fushan, Zheng Gexin and Huang Ming; Standing Committee members: Hu Hong, Wen Fushan, Zhang Gexin, Huang Ming, Wang Yu, Li Mintang, Huang Yiyu, Zhang Lian, Zhang Weizi and Luo Jing. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1]

NAMELIST OF DISCIPLINE COMMISSION--Namelist of Discipline Inspection Commission members of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee: (Total of 40 members whose names are arranged in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames.) Wang Shaoxun [3769 4801 8113], Wang Zhiqiu [3769 2784 4428], Wei Li, female [7279 4539], Shi Zhaobin [4258 0340 1755], Liu Zailin [0491 0961 3829], Liu Jingzhong [0491 2529 6988], Jiang Yunfu [3068 6663 4395], Li Zhili [2621 3112 4409], Li Tiemin [2621 6993 3046], Li Jixu [2621 1015 2485], Yang Xiangmao [2799 4382 2021], Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 2494], Yu Xinmo [0151 2450 2875], Song Qifeng [1345 1477 1496], Zhang Xinlu [1728 2450 7120], Chen Ligang [7115 4539 4854], Chen Jinlai [7115 6855 0171], Chen Xiulian, female [7115 4423 5571], Wu Guoliang [2976 0948 2733], Lin Wenlin [2651 2429 7792],

Lin Zhaoshu [2651 0340 2873], Lin Boling [2651 2672 7881], Lin Baozhu, female [2651 1405 3796], Lin Mingxin [2651 2494 9515], Guan Chenghua [1351 2052 5478], Gui Li [2710 4539], Gu Fangzhou [7357 2455 0186], Gao Hu [7559 5170], Gao Yun-fang [7559 0061 5364], Gao Yizhong [7559 0181 1813], Tang Wenguang [0781 2429 0342] Tang Limin [0781 0448 3046], Huang Kaiwang [7806 7030 2489], Huang Xianmo [7806 6343 2875], Huang Naisheng [7806 6621 3932], Huang Qiaongxia, female [7806 8825 7209], Zeng Guoling, female [2582 0948 3781], and Zeng Songduo [2582 2646 6995]. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1]

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HEAD--On 3 July, the Fujian Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission held its first plenary meeting. After full deliberation, the meeting elected Standing Committee members, secretary and deputy secretaries of the Fujian Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission by secret ballot: Secretary: Gao Hu; deputy secretaries: Chen Jinlai, Lin Zhaoshu; Standing Committee members: Gao Hu, Chen Jinlai, Lin Zhaoshu, Liu Zailin, Gui Li, Huang Xianmo, Guan Chenghua and Zeng Guoling (female). [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1]

BOOK ON POLITICAL WORK--The book "New Ideas and New Methods--How To Do Ideological and Political Work Well in the Course of Restructure" has been published by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Publishing House. It is jointly edited by the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Planning and Economic Committee, and the Zhejiang Provincial Federation of Trade Unions. Vice Governor Chen Wenfa has written the preface of the book. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI'S YOUNG PARTY MEMBERS--Over 10,000 prominent youths have joined the CPC in Shanghai since 1984. This figure is greater than the total number of youths joining the party from 1981 through 1983 in the municipality. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0841 GMT 20 Jun 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--Zhejiang Province's supply and marketing department currently has a total of over 200 workers' universities, workers' special secondary, technical, and sparetime schools offering training in 16 specialties. In the past 5 years, they graduated over 4,000, trained 150,000 workers in one specialty or another, and provided middle school-level general and technical training to 80,000 workers. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI TV ARTISTS GROUP GREETED--The Shanghai branch of the China Television Artists Association was founded at a meeting this morning. Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin, secretary and deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; and Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor of Shanghai, attended the meeting to extend their greetings. Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Rui Xingwen expressed his cordial regards to the personages within the literary and art circle attending the meeting. He urged literary and art workers in Shanghai to uphold the principle that literature and art should serve the people and socialism, and the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred of schools of thought contend, and weeding through the old to bring forth the new; and warmly praise the vigorous four modernizations drive. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 85]

SHANGHAI LENDERS TOUR RADIO, TV STATIONS--This morning, Secretary Rui Xingwen and Deputy Secretary Jiang Zemin and Huang Ju, of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Shanghai vice mayor conducted a study tour at the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station and the Shanghai Television Station. At the radio station, they toured the newly renovated central control room and were briefed by Zou Fanyang, director of the Shanghai Broadcasting and Television Bureau, and Gao Yu, director of the Shanghai Broadcasting Station, on the various programs and equipment. Then they visited the Shanghai Television Station. In the company of Gong Xueping, station director, they ascended the television tower, which is more than 100 meters tall, for a panoramic view of the city. They also toured the control room, studios, and the animated cartoon workshop. In one studio, the municipal leaders had an audience with 30 outstanding reporters, editors, announcers, technicians and performers, shook hands with them, and thanked them for their services. Later, the municipal leaders and leading comrades of the Shanghai Broadcasting and Television Bureau, the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station, and the Shanghai Television Station attended a meeting to discuss the plan for the development and structural reform of broadcasting and television services. [Excerpts]
[Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 19 Jul 85]

LEADERS VISIT TUNNEL WORKERS--Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou Military Region, and Fu Kuqing, political commissar of the region, visited the work site of the Fuma road tunnel project on 1 July to extend greetings to commanders and fighters of a certain division who were working day and night to complete the project to mark the party's birthday. After hearing a report on the progress of the project by Liu Xiaorong, deputy political commissar of the division, Commander Jiang Yonghui and Political Commissar Fu Kuqing highly praised all commanders and fighters for their good progress in constructing the project. Though facing reorganization, they still went all out, maintained their work standard and good work style, and observed discipline.
[Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/1227

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CUSTOMS CRACKS DOWN ON SMUGGLING

HK261543 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0213 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The reporter has learned from a Guangdong Customs Branch office that customs throughout the province recently adopted relevant measures to tackle the new trends in smuggling activities.

All the customs within the province now have antismuggling patrol boats that can be allocated by the branches whenever necessary. Guangzhou, Jiulong and other customs have also organized mobile detachments equipped with cars and motorcycles to block the land routes for smuggling. These measures have forcefully attacked the smuggling activities.

According to a customs officer, since the latter half of 1984, smuggling activities in Guangdong have changed from individual and group smuggling by sea in the past to state-run and collective enterprise and institution smuggling. In the first quarter of 1985, the Jiulong customs alone cracked 75 smuggling cases by enterprises and institutions, valued at over 10 million yuan. Since 1984 the Haikou customs has cracked 58 smuggling cases, each valued at over 50,000 yuan. The total sum of smuggled goods amounted to 42 million yuan and most of the cases involved state and collective units.

By the end of 1984, a supply and marketing company in Puning County collaborated with a foreign businessman in deceiving customs. They made a false declaration and smuggled 3,400 Sony brand video recorders. From the end of 1984 to February 1985, two industrial companies in the Shuhai Special Zone illegally imported 4,500 motorcycles, valued at 22.5 million yuan. These smuggling activities have all been cracked by the customs.

The smuggling of cultural relics and Hong Kong dollars has also run wild. In the first 10 days of January this year, the Gongbei customs alone cracked five major Hong Kong dollar smuggling cases and confiscated HK\$346,000. On the major cases, a woman visitor from Macao smuggled HK\$110,000 at one time. According to the customs, foreign currency is mainly smuggled in large notes.

CSO: 4005/1228

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEALING WITH SMUGGLING IN GUANGDONG

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 6, 1985 pp 14-15

[Article by Ru En'ao [5423 1869 2407]: "Current Smuggling in Coastal Areas and New Characteristics"]

[Text] Smuggling activities along the Guangdong coast have receded somewhat after severe punishment, but there is still a serious smuggling problem, which from the items smuggled to the methods of smuggling differ from those of the past. This has created a new situation.

I. Current Characteristics of Smuggling Activities

Compared to the time before the severe punishment the changes have been rather obvious, and may be characterized as two "differences."

1. The smuggled goods are different. In the past watches, nylon fabric, and tape recorders were the primary items brought in. Now, though, it is primarily video tape recorders, video tape, color televisions, and automobiles. This is because watches, nylon fabric, and tape recorders do not sell as well as in the last few years, which is especially true of watches. The public appetite for these has been satisfied and they have become commonplace. Also, their reputations are quite poor, and some are truly of poor quality. Nylon fabric has already become an item of the past, tape recorders are not as much in demand as earlier, while video recorders, video tape, vehicles, and color television have become hot items in China, from which exorbitant profits can be made.

2. Smuggling methods are different. After the severe punishment smuggling activities have become more concealed than before.

a. Under the guise of "donating" vehicles, they deceive overseas Chinese into handling approval for avoidance of taxes, and then after importing them, turn around and sell them. This kind of pseudo-donation actual-buying have all been done by single units. Of the 973 vehicles of various types some organizations, groups, and enterprise/service units in a certain county in Guangdong imported last year in the guise of "donations," 750 of them were actually purchased, of which 612 have already been resold, resulting in an illegal profit of 16 million yuan. In another county, during only 1 month

over July and August last year, 50 bread trucks were imported in the name of "donations," which after resale have earned more than 40,000 yuan for each vehicle.

It is not only vehicles that are resold after import, even the certificates of approval and donation documents for importing vehicles are illegally bought and sold. One township government sold for profit at a price of 43,000 yuan an application and approval form that permitted the donation and import of two vehicles. One Hong Kong merchant, surnamed Zhao, bought "donation" approval documents from an area, deceptively importing nine vehicles, two of the vehicles serving as the price of the approval documents, the other seven being all resold for more than 370,000 yuan. This money was then used to buy Hong Kong dollars on the black market, which was then smuggled out.

b. The methods of using speedboats, container vehicles, concealing in materials imported for processing, and hiring people for smuggling, all for shipping video recorders into the country. According to incomplete statistics, in 50 coastal areas and cities throughout the province, from June through September 1984 nearly 2,000 video recorder units and more than 13,700 cases of video tape were smuggled in. Some smuggling groups form a chain from shipping the smuggled goods, harboring the smuggled goods, to selling the smuggled goods, and some import large quantities of household appliances and export gold and silver.

c. With collusion inside and outside the country, they can use the legal methods of joint operations and processing of imported materials for smuggling. One commonly seen method is where nylon fabric is shipped in from outside the processing area, a large size contract is made, and a small amount is actually manufactured, or, an inferior fabric is substituted for the nylon, and more fabric materials are shipped out, thus avoiding customs duties when selling domestically.

II. The Factors Giving Rise to the Current Smuggling

In addition to the objective conditions in which Hong Kong and Macao border Guangdong, that the economic systems inside and outside the country are different, that prices for goods differ, and that smugglers can sell for exorbitant profits, current smuggling has begun to involve organizations in party government and units in enterprises and services, even to the extent of initiating things. Where above we discussed the guise of "donations," the majority of those smuggling and reselling are units. There are also some lower level units and supply and marketing cooperatives that actively sell smuggled goods, selling for exorbitant profits, and some even selling openly in retail department stores, as the channels for selling are getting more open and larger.

The substitution of fines for punishment has not been forceful, which is also one of the reasons smuggling activity cannot be stopped. While fines for punishment has been somewhat more severe the last couple years, chiefly shown in the larger number of cases, there are fewer investigations into those responsible; the number of cases under investigation have increased, while those captured and brought to justice have been fewer; where problems are

serious, the law has been carried out less, and so on. In recent years this substitution of fines for punishment has decreased, but has not been entirely eliminated. If county X captures a Hong Kong merchant smuggling hundred of thousands of yuan, he is released with a fine of some 10,000 Hong Kong dollars. Doing things this way has made smugglers reckless, even arrogantly proclaiming, "They only want money, not people; if we get caught this time, we'll do it again next time!" Based on relevant stipulations, the general illegal, rule violating economic case can be handled with fines. But serious economic criminal cases cannot be handled just with fines and the responsibility not be investigated. There is currently a provision such that certain types of law enforcement organizations can deduct a direct percentage from fines collected, which has caused certain units to emphasize the fining of smuggling crimes because as the fines increase so does the amount deducted. In this way the search for those responsible is neglected, and some criminals that ought to be legally punished are allowed to go free. This clearly disrupts the socialist legal system and harms national economic results.

In areas where smuggling crimes are serious we ought to first concentrate on punishment. Those who specially manufacture smuggling equipment or who smuggle using shipping tools just for smuggling, those who use arms for protection or who use force to resist inspection by customs officials, those who specialize in smuggling or who continue to smuggle after admonition, large numbers of smugglers or those who smuggle in gangs, government workers and personnel who use the advantages of their positions or who collude with government workers and personnel to smuggle, and those who ship military goods or drugs or other prohibited substances ought to be given severe imprisonment. The provision "Resolution Regarding Severe Punishment for Crimes that Seriously Damage the Economy" is especially severe about smuggling crimes and circumstances, providing set terms of imprisonment of 10 years and more, life imprisonment, and even death, and property can be confiscated as well.

In consideration of the still serious situation regarding smuggling activities, we feel that: 1. inspection and management of harbors, border areas, and main channels of transportation in and out ought to be strengthened; 2. it should be strictly prohibited that units from government organizations, brigades, etc., participate in smuggling activities or provide aid for such activities; 3. we should cut off channels of circulation for smuggled goods, and prohibit government organizations or low level units to sell smuggled goods.

12586
CSO: 4005/1157

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PAPER ON IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON EDUCATION

HK161219 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472]: "Create a New Situation in Guangdong's Education by Taking the Central 'Decision' as a Weapon"]

[Text] Over the past years, leaders from the central level to the local level have been dealing with the importance of developing education. But with regard to detailed methods, there was no authorized document to abide by. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Educational System Reform" is a good document to abide by in developing China's education. The implementation of this "Decision" in our province marks the emergence of a new situation in our province's educational work.

The prerequisite for implementing the "Decision" well and blazing a new trail in Guangdong's education is to improve the level of understanding of all party members, to put education in a strategic position, and to regard developing education as one of the important tasks. At the national meeting on educational work, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "The shift of the work focus of the whole party and the whole country also refers to education." "If attention is paid only to economic work but not to educational work, it means that the focus has not been well-shifted, or, that it has not been completely shifted." "Our national strength and the staying effect of our economic development will be determined, to a larger and larger extent, by the quality of laborers and by the quantity and quality of intellectuals." Comrade Xiaoping's remarks correctly explain the position and role of education. Today when the world is faced with the challenge of the new technological revolution, none of the scientifically developed countries has not attached importance to training talented persons and improving their educational level. Some developing countries are also striving to make intellectual exploitation the focal point of economic and social development. If we really want to develop our economy and realize the four modernizations, we should boldly use the talented people we now have, and pay attention to training talented people. We should cater to modernization, to the world, and to the future and prepare a large number of talented people of various categories for China's economic and social development from the 1990's to the beginning of the next century. In this way, we will comply with economic construction, social development, and scientific progress. Otherwise, different areas and departments will compete against each other and will even contend for teachers. This will not solve

any problem but will add difficulties to problems. It is important to introduce foreign talented people, but this will not fundamentally solve our problems, as our country is a very large country. The only way is to pay attention to education.

Practice has proven that the development and improvement of education relies on the enhancement of party and government leaders' understanding of education. Over the past years, and since 1983 in particular, various types of education have developed in our province due to good leadership exercised by the provincial CPC committee and government over educational work. In 1982, there were 32 institutions of higher learning, with an enrollment of 43,900 students. The number increased to 38 by the end of 1984, with an enrollment of 65,000 students. In 1982, there were 1.91 million junior middle school students and 344,000 senior middle school students. In 1984, the numbers increased to 2.12 million and 368,000 respectively. A new development was witnessed in the structural reform of secondary school education. In 1982, there were 58 agricultural and technical secondary schools, and the number increased to 291 in 1984. The number of students increased from 10,000 to 60,000. Together with the number of students in secondary teachers' schools, they accounted for 28 percent of the number of students in senior middle schools. The popularization of primary school education will be basically completed throughout the province this year. But our achievements are still far from our targets. Therefore, we need the support and cooperation of various departments, especially the close cooperation and joint efforts of planning departments, finance departments, labor departments, and personnel departments. For example, the "Decision" provides that: "For a certain period to come, the increase in educational funds allocated by the central and local governments should be higher than the increase in ordinary revenues so as to maintain a gradual increase in the education funds commensurate with the number of students in schools." "The localities are allowed to charge extra fees for education." These can be put into effect only with the support of finance departments. The cooperation of planning departments is required in instituting the structural reform of middle school education, in developing professional and technical school education, and in carrying out the reform of the plan for enrolling students in institutions of higher learning and of the system of distribution of graduates. In addition, it is necessary to reform the labor and personnel system by exercising the principle of "undergoing training before taking up a job."

Education departments are duty-bound to implement the "Decision." Following the CPC Central Committee's instructions on educational system reform and in cooperation with planning departments and finance departments, education departments must work out an education development plan and an education annual plan to be carried out during the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan. They should strive to fulfill these plans. Elementary education is the basis for improving national quality and training talented people.

As economic and cultural development in various parts of the province is not in balance, requirements for 9-year compulsory education can be divided into three categories. The first category includes large and medium-sized cities, the Shenzhen special economic zone, the Zhuhai special economic zone, and about 40 economically developed counties (or cities) with a per capita income of 300 yuan or more. These cities and counties are to popularize 9-year com-

pulsory education by 1988. The second category includes about 50 counties in the intermediate stage of economic development, with a per capita income between 200 and 300 yuan. These counties are to popularize 9-year compulsory education by 1990. The third category includes about 10 economically and culturally backward counties with a per capita income of under 200 yuan, such as the Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Prefecture and minority nationalities counties of Shaoguan City. They should actively create conditions for popularizing 9-year compulsory education by 1992 after popularizing compulsory primary school education this year. Leaders at various levels should immediately draw up plans and work out effective measures so as to fulfill the glorious task of popularizing 9-year compulsory education in good time.

Readjusting the structure of middle school education and developing professional and technical school education are the objective requirements for social and economic development. Without a large technological contingent, advanced science, technology, and equipment can never become actual productive forces. For a long time in the past, China neglected the work of making political, cultural, and technological preparations for job-seekers. In addition, competition was not allowed, backwardness was protected, and everybody ate from the same big pot. As a result, the bad concept of looking down upon professional and technical education emerged in people's minds and professional and technical education became the weakest point in China's education. The CPC Central Committee has demanded that "in 5 years, the enrollment of students in professional and technical senior middle schools in the majority of the country should be equivalent to the enrollment of students in ordinary senior middle schools." Although there has been great development in the province's professional and technical education over the past years, the ratio of students studying in agricultural and professional secondary schools to students studying in ordinary senior middle schools is still below the national average. According to the province's economic development and the situation in its secondary school education, by 1990 the ratio of students enrolling in agricultural and professional secondary schools (including secondary teachers' schools and secondary technical schools) to students enrolling in ordinary middle schools should be 6:4. In addition, it is necessary to do a good job in running vocational universities and colleges in cities and prefectures. These universities and colleges should give priority to recruiting graduates from vocational secondary schools as well as persons with vocational practice who have passed their examinations, so as to form a professional, technological, and educational system which has a rational structure and can be linked with ordinary education.

Higher education shoulders the heavy task of training senior professionals and developing science and technology. Without higher education, it will be impossible to realize the great target of socialist modernization. China's higher education is backward and our province's higher education is more backward than that of many provinces and cities in the country. For every 10,000 students studying in universities, Guangdong has 4.3 fewer students than the national average. This is far from being able to cope with social and economic development. The contradictions between supply and demand for talented people are becoming more and more prominent. It is necessary to reform and develop higher education so that by 1990, 150,000 students can study in ordinary higher

learning schools and another 180,000 can study in institutions of higher learning for adults. Moreover, to comply with the province's economic construction needs, social development, and technological progress, it is necessary to readjust the structure of higher education, to change the irrational arrangement of subjects, to establish and develop faculties of finance, management, oil, and oceanology, to change the irrational arrangement of regular and professional college courses, and to speed up vocational education. It is necessary to expand autonomy in the running of institutions of higher learning and to increase the self-development ability of institutions of higher learning. Schools should be allowed to recruit students who study at their own expense and to train students on behalf of other units, so long as they implement state policies, decrees, and plans. It is necessary to help and encourage schools to carry out scientific research and technological exploration and to set up integrated bodies of teaching, scientific research, and production. They should have the right to use self-accumulated funds to engage in international educational and academic exchanges. To serve economic construction better and to implement the principles of choosing and spotting the most talented students, it is necessary to establish courses in key subjects.

All types of schools should pay attention to reforming their teaching guidelines, teaching content, and teaching methods, and strive to improve their teaching quality. They should strengthen their political and ideological education and carry out teaching in a lively manner, in line with the characteristics of the era and youth, and by giving specific examples, so as to educate their students to dedicate themselves to making the motherland and the people prosperous. Teachers should strive to be educationists rather than "teachersmiths." They should get rid of the old method of merely passing on knowledge to students, proceed from the actual conditions of their students, help them understand their lessons better, and teach them in such a way that they have creative ability. They should be good at discovering top students and be bold in training top students. Guangdong should strive to stand in the forefront of the country in carrying out computer teaching and English teaching in middle schools.

Let us take the "Decision" as a weapon in our common efforts to blaze a new trail in our province's education!

CSO: 4005/1193

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING ENDS 24 JULY

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of prefectural and city discipline inspection committee secretaries and heads of discipline inspection groups in provincial units ended on 24 July. The meeting stressed that in building the four modernizations, in carrying out the current reform of the economic structure in particular, it is necessary to grasp both spiritual and material civilizations, to correct the trend of neglecting the building of spiritual civilization and the situation of disregarding the establishment of the socialist moral concept. This is a prime issue concerning the failure or success of the building of our socialist material civilization.

This meeting was held by the provincial discipline inspection committee on 23 July in Zhengzhou. The meeting relayed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on exchanging experience in building party style, studied speeches of Comrades Chen Yun and Wang Heshou, and discussed the work of correcting party style in the province.

Lin Yinghai, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, delivered a summation speech. He said that some comrades have paid attention to the building of material civilization, but have failed to pay attention to the building of spiritual civilization, and to the socialist orientation which we must adhere to in building the four modernizations and in carrying out reform of the economic structure. If we fail to correct this trend immediately, it will be impossible to build material civilization.

Lin Yinghai pointed out that the key to grasping the building of socialist spiritual civilization lies in the good party style of the ruling party. Over the past few years, many party organizations in the province have looked for and found some good experiences and methods in conducting education in party spirit. For example, the experience of Wuyang County in properly grasping the building of party style by conducting examination of party style and reorganizing leading groups at all levels; the experience of Shangcheng County in giving case report meetings by using negative examples; the experience of the Poyang County CPC Committee in holding exhibitions on achievements in hitting hard at economic crimes; and the experience of Nanle County in using typical cases to thoroughly negate the cultural revolution, eliminate

factionalism, and strengthen party spirit. All these are worthy of emulation by all other places.

Lin Yinghai also talked about the problems of straightening out cadres' style, continuously correcting unhealthy trends, and making preparations for holding the provincial conference on exchanging experiences in doing party style work in September.

CSO: 4005/1228

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK251547 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] From 19-22 July the regional discipline inspection committee held a meeting in Liuzhou for discipline inspection secretaries of the region's prefectures and cities. The meeting conveyed and acted in the spirit of the national work conference on exchanging experiences in straightening out party work style. The meeting also worked out tasks of discipline inspection for the second half of this year and decided to convene in this year's fourth quarter a regional work meeting on exchanging experience in straightening out party work style.

The participating comrades studied the important remarks of Comrade Chen Yun made at the national work conference on exchanging experiences in straightening out party work style, as well as relevant documents of the conference. They also discussed the issue by taking into consideration the actual situation of the region.

The participants agreed that the instructions of Comrade Chen Yun were very important and must be implemented. All party members and comrades should always pay attention to seriously building the spiritual civilization while building the material civilization and should grasp the two civilizations simultaneously. The key to grasping well the socialist spiritual civilization rests with the practice of improving the party work style and the party spirit of party members. This is the guiding ideology which the discipline inspection work should make clear.

The meeting held: From now on, when carrying out the discipline inspection work, we must correct our one-sided thinking of only handling cases. Instead, we should seriously educate the party members on ideals and discipline and regard the party's ideological work as the central task of the discipline inspection committee. In the second half of this year, we should emphatically grasp well the following tasks:

First, we must focus on straightening out the new unhealthy tendencies and further correct the thinking regarding party work style as conflicting with reforms. We should promptly close cases which have been thoroughly investigated, do a good job in asking people to return what they have unlawfully taken or to pay compensation for it, and strive to basically settle the problems within the third quarter.

Second, we should seriously carry out education on party spirit, party work style, and party discipline, and integrate the task of rectifying the new unhealthy tendencies with the education among the party members on ideals and discipline. Moreover, through the investigation and handling of major and important cases, we should carry out ideological education among the party members by making use of the negative examples. At the same time, we must carry out education in a variety of forms, such as integrating it with the study of party rectification documents, measuring oneself by the standards of communists, learning the party's lessons, drawing lessons from typical examples, and organizing democratic activities. Therefore, we can improve the political quality of the party members.

Third, we should strengthen the organization of the discipline inspection contingent. In connection with relevant regulations, we should grasp well and select discipline inspection cadres and perfect the discipline inspection organizations at various levels. We must strengthen the work of training, so that the discipline inspection contingent can conform to the requirements of the new situation.

Fourth, we should improve our work style and carry forward the spirit of seeking truth from facts. We should strengthen the study work, do a good job in formulating plans for building party work style, implement the responsibility system in party work style, sum up and popularize the advanced experience in correcting party work style, and constantly promote the improvement of party work style.

CSO: 4005/1228

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CPC SECRETARY ATTENDS PARTY TO MARK ARMY DAY

HK020526 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpt] On the evening of 30 July, the Guangxi Military District held a reception and film party to celebrate 1 August Army Day together with veteran cadres. Attending the party were some 80 veteran Red Army and Eighth Route Army soldiers. There were in high spirits as they gathered.

Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi Military District; Bi Kezhou, political commissar of the Guangxi Military District; other leaders of the military district; and responsible comrades of the administrative organs of the military district attended the party.

At the party, Political Commissar Bi Kezhou, on behalf of the Guangxi Military District, extended holiday greetings to veteran comrades and spoke about how the army units of the military district are now implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, about how party rectification is going in CPC committee and administrative organs of the military district, and about what the major future tasks of army units of the military district are.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, Comrade Chen Huiguang extended holiday greetings to veteran comrades in the army and spoke on how the region is implementing the spirit of the regional CPC Congress and what the current economic situation is in the region. He earnestly hoped that veteran comrades in the army would continue to make efforts to contribute to the four modernizations and the building of a modernized and revolutionary army, and that party, government, and the army would make united efforts to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

CSO: 4005/1263

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RADIO URGES CARRYING OUT FUNERAL REFORMS

HK241035 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "It Is Imperative To Carry Out Funeral and Interment Reforms"]

[Text] Funeral and interment reforms such as vigorously advocating cremation, reforming in-ground burial, doing away with feudal superstitions and funeral conventions, and holding funeral rites in a civilized and thrifty way, are a social reform which our party has consistently advocated. It is a major matter which has a bearing on the personal interests of the masses and which benefits future generations. It is also a current aspect of rectifying party style.

However, due to a relatively long history of feudal society in our country, the influence of the old funeral conventions is very great and it is somewhat arduous to carry out funeral and interment reforms. At present, some grassroots leaders in our region do not attach sufficient importance to these reforms and have even relaxed leadership and let things drift. Some cadres and party members at basic levels have taken the lead in carrying out burial in the ground and have taken part in feudal superstitious activities. Some people have superstitious ideas on laying a dead person to rest and of regarding the holding of an extravagant ceremony of laying-in and of interment as a sign of filial obedience.

If these old funeral conventions are not reformed and allowed to run rampant, this will not suit our advanced socialist system and the great tasks of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, and will not be beneficial to our four modernizations. Therefore, we must attach great importance to this work and must seriously solve these problems. Leaders at all levels must heighten their understanding of the important significance of funeral and interment reforms, must include them in the important contents of building and socialist spiritual civilization, and must grasp them seriously, firmly, and well. It is necessary to publicize funeral and interment reforms, to whip up social opinion, to conduct education in atheism for the masses in light of the situation, and to stress the advantages of cremation and the harm of burial in the ground so that the principles, policies and regulations on funeral and interment reforms are widely known, and so that people will conscientiously carry out reforms. A Communist Party member must take the lead in carrying out

cremation and must use his exemplary action to bring along the masses, to influence them, and to push funeral and interment reforms forward.

It is essential to formulate effective measures to vigorously commend both good persons, and good examples of carrying out funeral and interment reforms. It is imperative to strictly deal with those who resist and interfere with funeral and interment reforms, in accordance with relevant regulations. We must include funeral and interment reforms in the village rules and the people's conduct codes, must organize the masses to supervise each other and to carry them out together, and must basically and gradually get rid of the old traditions and customs of funeral and interment matters. We believe that so long as leaders attach importance to this work, strengthen leadership, and do well in ideological education and so long as all departments and units and even the whole society attach importance to this work and show concern for this imperative social reform, it can develop penetratingly and completely and can become the conscientious action of the cadres and the masses.

CSO: 4005/1228

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONTINUES RADIO, TELEVISION WORK CONFERENCE

HK020929 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The regional radio and television work conference continued its session this morning. The participants listened to reports by Hou Depeng, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the regional CPC committee, and (Zhang Yang), deputy director of the regional CPC committee propaganda department.

In his report director Hou Depeng demanded that education in ideal and discipline should be treated as the central task in propaganda work for the second half of this year, and should be grasped firmly and properly.

In his report deputy director (Zhang Yang) put forth suggestions on how to properly run radio and television and create a new situation in this field.

Comrade (Zhang Yang) stressed the importance of strengthening leadership over radio and television work. Party and government organs at all levels must learn how to use radio and television to propagate the party's principles and policies, to carry out various work, and to arouse and organize the masses.

Comrade (Zhang Yang) demanded that prefectoral, city, and county radio and television bureaus should strengthen their leadership over the reform of the management system in township-level radio stations.

Comrade (Zhang Yang) also spoke of upgrading the quality of radio and television personnel, properly conducting in-depth investigation and study, and other problems.

He expressed the hope that the cadres, staffs, and workers on the radio and television front will improve their style, pay less lip service, do more practical work, give full play to their wisdom and ability, do their utmost to run radio and television, and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1261

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR NATIONAL SPORTS MEET IN HENAN

HK200656 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The meeting of the delegation heads of the First National Youth and Juvenile Sports Meet concluded in Zhengzhou today. Attending today's meeting were He Zhenliang and Xu Yinsheng, vice ministers of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; and (Hu Qingyun), vice governor. At this meeting, which lasted 6 days, a report on the preparations made by our province for the youth and juvenile sports meet was given. The playgrounds and gymnasiums in five cities were inspected; other matters were discussed; and relevant plans for contests, activities for spiritual civilization, scientific research in physical culture, news reports, and plans for the opening and closing ceremonies were studied and formulated.

Responsible comrades of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the 31 delegations taking part in the youth and juvenile sports meet expressed satisfaction with the preparatory work done by our province. They pointed out: The preparatory tasks in the next 2 months will be very arduous. We must race against time, increase speed, and step up our work. Today, Xu Yinsheng, vice chairman of the preparatory committee of the youth and juvenile sports meet and vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, summed up the contests for the preliminary trials of the youth and juvenile sports meet.

Comrade Xu Yinsheng demanded: All provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional physical culture and sports committees, the PLA, and [words indistinct] must strengthen pre-tournament ideological and political work and training work for the sports teams in the next 2 months. They must teach the players and coaches the idea of winning honor for our homeland and contribute toward scaling the heights of world physical culture and building socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade He Zhenliang and Comrade Yang Xizong also spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1193

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN GATHERING MARKS ARMY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK310225 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This morning, Hubei Province, Wuhan City, and the PLA stationed in Wuhan held a solemn gathering to mark the 58 anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Li Zhi, secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee, presided. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Shen Yinluo made a speech.

Wuhan Military Regional Deputy Political Commissar Wang Zhan also spoke. On behalf of the CPC Committee and leading organs of the military region, he extended Army Day greetings to dependents of martyrs and servicemen, revolutionary disabled servicemen, demobilized servicemen, Red Army veterans, old cadres, and militiamen throughout the province.

Present at the gathering were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government, and CPPCC members Shen Yinluo, Han Ningfu, Zhang Xiulong, Shi Chuan, Guo Zhenqian, Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Libin, (Xiao Zuolin), and Xu Jinbiao; Hu Hengshan, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and leading comrades of the Wuhan Military Region, the Air Force of Wuhan Military Region, Hubei Military District, and the provincial People's Armed Police Force Hou Runtao, Wang Zhan, Wang Chun, Xiong Zidan, (Li Xiangmin), Wang Hengyi, Zhou Huanzhong, (Liu Lin), and (Wang Xuezhi).

CSO: 4005/1263

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN HUANG HE UNIVERSITY INAUGURATION--According to RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [PEOPLE'S CPPCC NEWS], with the approval of the Ministry of Education, Huanghe University--the first Chinese-foreign joint-venture institute of higher learning--was officially inaugurated in Zhengzhou City, Henan, in May. The university, jointly set up by the Henan Provincial People's Government and Americans of Chinese descent, will extensively assimilate both domestic and foreign advanced science and technology, teaching equipment, and management methods, and educate personnel in professional skills for the four modernizations. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 1 OW]

HENAN HUANG HE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT--Yesterday afternoon, the Henan Provincial Government formally engaged Professor Qin Yuanxun, member of the Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences of China and deputy director of the Institute of Applied Mathematics, as president of Huang He University. Attending the ceremony to present the letter of appointment were leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, and Hu Tinji, as well as overseas members of the preparatory committee of Huang He University, including Kao Hsiung and (Chen Chi-yao). Governor He Zhukang thanked Professor Qin Yuanxun for accepting the appointment and hoped that Professor Qin would work hard to start undertakings and would make contributions to Huang He University. On behalf of the provincial government, he presented the letter of appointment of the president of Huang He University to Professor Qin Yuanxun. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85 HK]

PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION CEREMONY--The graduation ceremony of the 1985 graduates of the party school of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee was held in the hall of the party school of the Provincial CPC Committee this morning. Attending the graduation ceremony were Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary; Hu Yong, deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee; and (Zhou Dengji), deputy director of organization department of the provincial CPC Committee. Wei Qinggong, principal of the party school of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the ceremony. At the graduation ceremony, comrades Yang Xizong and Liu Zhengwei spoke respectively. In his speech, Comrade Yang Xizong analyzed our province's situation, summed up our province's work during the previous stage, and gave important instructions on the rectification of cadres' work style. Comrade Yang Xizong hoped: After their graduation, the graduates of

the party school will accept job assignments by organizations, will act as good models in work, and will make still greater contributions toward economic construction in Henan. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 18 Jul 85 HK]

EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE ENDS--The provincial educational work conference ended in Zhengzhou this afternoon. Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and He Zhukang, provincial governor, attended this morning's conference at the Henan People's Hall and delivered speeches. During the conference, the participants earnestly studied and discussed the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education structure and speeches by central leading comrades. They deepened their understanding of the orientation of educational reform and strengthened their confidence in invigorating Henan's education. In accordance with the spirit of the decision, they discussed and revised the suggestions put forth by the provincial CPC Committee and government on implementing the central decision and the several plans for implementing it. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85]

HUNAN COUNTY SECRETARIES FORUM--The forum for county CPC committee secretaries in the Dongting Lake area was held from 25-26 July in Nanxian County. Attending the forum were CPC committee secretaries of Huarong, Anxiang, Yuanjiang, Nanxian Counties, and the (Datong) lake farm. At the forum Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, listened to reports given by the participants. He inquired in detail about the rural economic situation since the beginning of this year, work arrangements in the second half of this year in the Dongting Lake area, and the concrete situation of grasping grain production. Comrade Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech at the forum. He said: Grain production should not be relaxed. It is correct that we grasped town and township enterprises in the past, but we must grasp agriculture and commerce as well. In doing current rural work, on the one hand, we must encourage some specialized households and households doing special jobs to get rich first; on the other hand, we must also grasp the work of assisting poor households. He emphatically pointed out that leaders at all levels and all departments must properly carry out grassroots work in order to grasp grain production. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 85]

CSO: 4005/1228

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG ARTICLE MARKS ESTABLISHMENT OF SINO-NEPAL RELATIONS

HK011255 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts from article by the Xizang branch of Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: The Sino-Nepalese Friendship is as High as Mountains and as Long as Rivers]

[Excerpts] This year's 1 August is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the Kingdom of Nepal. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal has added a new chapter of friendship to the history of relations between the two countries, and has promoted the traditional friendship between the two peoples to a higher stage. With boundless joy, we, together with the Nepalese people, celebrate this festival which is filled with historical significance and extend kind regards and best wishes to the Nepalese people.

China and Nepal have been close and friendly neighbors since ancient times. As early as some 1,500 years ago, the two countries began their friendly contacts in religious and cultural fields. In A.D. 406, a notable monk named (Faxuan) of the Eastern Jin Dynasty of China made light of travelling ten thousand li, scaled mountains and forded rivers to visit Nepal and pay religious homage to the birthplace of Sakyamuni. The same year, a notable Nepalese monk named (Ba Tuo Luo) also visited China, and together with Chinese monks, translated some 200 volumes of buddhist scripture, contributing greatly to promoting buddhist cultural exchanges between China and Nepal. In A.D. 635, the famous Tang monk Xuanzhan went to Kathmandu. Later, Nepal's princess (Chi Chen) married Songzain Gambo, the king of Tibet, as his concubine. This marriage further promoted the friendly relations between the Chinese and Nepalese people.

Since the founding of the new China, particularly after the establishment of the official diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1955, Sino-Nepalese relations have been developing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The two countries have developed their friendly relations in political, economic, cultural, religious and other fields in a depth and breath never before known. China and Nepal have signed a series of treaties and agreements, such as the agreement on the maintenance of the friendly relations between the PRC and the Kingdom of Nepal and on trade and

transportation relations between China's Tibetan areas and Nepal; the Sino-Nepalese boundary agreement; the Sino-Nepalese provisional agreement on direct exchange of mails; the agreement between the PRC government and the government of his excellency of the king of Nepal on trade, transportation relations and other problems; and the agreement between the PRC government and the government of his excellency of the king of Nepal on civil aviation. The signing and execution of these agreements have played an active role in enhancing the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese people and promoting economic and cultural links between the two countries. In the 30 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Nepal, the leaders of the countries have visited each other many times. Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Zhao Yiyang have all visited Nepal. King Mahendra of Nepal visited China in 1961. King Birendra of Nepal visited China six times, and during two of his six visits to China, he visited Xizang Autonomous Region. In 1976 King Birendra visited China by flying over the Himalayas, thus opening up the direct air route between China and Nepal. King Birendra was the first foreign state head to visit Xizang Autonomous Region.

To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Nepal, the president of Sino-Nepalese Cultural Association is leading the Nepalese cultural delegation to visit Xizang to give performances, and to participate in the activities to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. When visiting Nepal in 1984, Duojie Caidan, chairman of the regional people's government, said that all Xizang's doors should be opened, and the first door should be opened to Nepal.

We are deeply convinced that Xizang Autonomous Region and Nepal will become prosperous and thrive in the opening process and amid friendship. Under the careful cultivation of the people of the two countries, the flower of Sino-Nepalese friendship will be more splendid and beautiful.

CSO: 4005/1255

SOUTHWEST REGION

FRIEND OF DALAI LAMA SAYS TIBETANS NOW CONTENTED

HK050459 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Aug 85 p 22

[Article by Louis Liu]

[Text] Tibetans are now contented with their way of life, particularly their freedom to practise their faith, according to a Buddhist scholar who has just come back from a visit to China.

Although there have been political disturbances and unpheavals in Tibet in the last few decades, Buddhism is again gaining strength in the Chinese autonomous region, he says.

His Holiness Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche, the supreme teacher of Buddhism in Bhutan and a master to the royal family there, revisited his homeland after nearly 40 years at the invitation of China.

Being the teacher and a good friend of Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, he is considered one of the greatest teachers of Buddhism, and of poetry, as well as being a medicine specialist.

Despite the changes in their lifestyle after the communist takeover, the faith of the Tibetans remains very strong, the 76-year-old master said.

In the past few years, the Chinese Government has been pursuing a much more open policy towards Buddhism.

He said: "The people can now wear their robes and practise their faith. They are not being beaten any more.

"There are still a lot of followers and a lot of students of Buddhism, and the government is spending money to rebuild the monasteries.

"Deep down inside, nothing is lost."

The Buddhist scholars he talked to in China were unsure whether the Chinese Government's recent tolerance towards religion would continue. But, he said, they were hoping it would.

"In some respects Buddhism and communism can co-exist, but it might not always work out," he said.

Now that China is more tolerant towards religion, he said, Tibet has too few monasteries and teachers of Buddhism.

"There are not as many scholars as there used to be."

Many of the larger monasteries, which housed thousands of monks and scholars, have been reduced to a few hundred people.

The master has signalled his intention to help strengthen Buddhism in Tibet.

He has appealed to the Chinese Government through the Foreign Ministry for an exchange programme, so that Buddhist scholars in Tibet can visit Bhutan to exchange views with their counterparts from other sects.

CSO: 4000/330

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG BEGINS SHOWING FILMS IN TIBETAN

HK021240 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] In order to allow the Tibetan masses in Lhasa to understand and enjoy films when the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region is being noted the regional culture bureau and the Lhasa City People's Government have decided to officially change the Shengli cinema in Lhasa City to the first cinema showing films in Tibetan in our region.

On 1 August, the Lhasa city cinema showing films in Tibetan ceremoniously held the first film ceremony. Leading comrades of the regional party and government, including Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, Dan Zeng, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Peng Zhe, Zheng Ying, (Huokang Suolang Jianba), (Tangmai Gongjie Baimu), and (Gongbasa Zhudongqizha); and responsible comrades of Lhasa City, including Yang Youcai and Dainba Gyaincain, attended the ceremony. Anglang Pingcuo, vice chairman of the Lhasa City People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the film premiere. Qiangba Pingcuo, deputy director of the regional culture bureau, spoke at the ceremony.

Full of zest, some 1,000 people of various nationalities in Lhasa City watched (Zhuxiaofan), an educational film in Tibetan.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTH REGION

BEIJING ISSUES REGULATIONS ON PROTECTING WATER SUPPLY

SK190034 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] In order to protect the major potable water supply, the municipal government has formulated provisional regulations on protecting and managing the water supply of the Miyin and Huairou reservoirs and the (Jinmiyin) Canal, which will be put into effect 1 August. The Miyin and Huairou reservoirs and (Jinmiyin) Canal are the major potable water supply and water conduits for the municipality. However, over the past few years, the water in these reservoirs and canal has become polluted to a certain extent. In order to ensure the capital's safety in regard to water usage, the provisional regulations stipulate that the drainage areas of these reservoirs and canal in the municipality will be divided into three categories of protected areas.

The provisional regulations stipulate: The first category of protected areas applies to restricted tourist areas. No construction projects, except for irrigation works, will be allowed to be built in the first category of protected areas. Direct and indirect discharge of waste water, waste liquid, and solid waste materials into these areas is prohibited. Prohibitions against piling solid waste materials and other polluted materials on beaches and banks will be enforced. Swimming and other water sports and recreational activities are prohibited. Prohibitions against using poison, explosives or electricity to kill fish will be enforced. Fishing and raising fish in nets in restricted areas are forbidden. Activities directly and indirectly polluting the water, including camping and cooking, are forbidden. The provisional regulations also provide protection for the second and third categories of protected areas. The regulations point out: All units and individuals within the protected areas are required to protect forests and vegetation and to safeguard the ecological balance.

A fine of 50,000 yuan or less and a fine of 50 yuan will be imposed separately on the units and individuals that violate the provisional regulations, according to the seriousness of the cases. Disciplinary action will be taken against relevant responsible personnel, relevant units, and higher-level responsible organs that violate these regulations. Those who are responsible for serious water pollution should be called to account by judicial organs in accordance with the law.

CSO: 4005/1194

NORTH REGION

LEADERS INSPECT DISASTER AREAS IN BAODING

SK170428 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Baoding was hit by an unprecedentedly serious hailstorm recently. The provincial CPC Committee and government have shown great concern for the livelihood of the people in the disaster-stricken areas. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to learn about the disaster situation. Vice Governor Zhang Runsheng led a work group to examine the disaster situation and gave guidance in carrying out production through self-reliance.

Yesterday evening and this morning Comrade Xing Chongzhi heard briefings given by Baoding prefectural and city leaders on the disaster situation to understand the losses incurred in industrial and agricultural production and in the livelihood of the people. He set forth demands on combating the disaster and restoring production through the grain issue and rush-plant fieldcrops. We should exert greater efforts to plant autumn crops in a timely manner, strengthen field management, and strive to reap a better harvest. Industrial departments should restore normal production as soon as possible, attach primary importance to solving electricity and water problems, raise the output value through all possible means, strive not to suffer a reduction of output despite disasters, and fulfill the annual production plan. We should reduce administrative expenditure and burdens on the people.

Comrade Zhang Runsheng led a government work group to Baoding the day after the disaster. He inspected the disaster situation in Lixian, Boye, and Mancheng counties as well as the suburban areas in Baoding City, specifically studied relief measures along with local peasants, and organized the cadres and the masses to overcome the disaster and to restore production. After realizing that the disaster-stricken areas urgently needed seeds, the work group immediately telephoned the relevant departments of the provincial government and discussed with them how to deliver the badly-needed chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, and other materials to the disaster-stricken areas.

CSO: 4005/1194

NORTH REGION

GONGREN RIBAO REPORTS ON EXPLOSIONS AT TAIYUAN FIREWORKS FACTORY

HK010823 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 July 85 p 1

[Report by Gai Leiping (5556 7191 1627): "A Big Explosion in a Munitions and Fireworks Factory in Taiyuan's Suburbs Killed and Injured Dozens of People"]

[Text] On 20 April this year, a big explosion in the Xiaojingyu Munitions and Fireworks Factory in the northern suburbs of Taiyuan City of Shanxi Province killed and injured dozens of people and damaged 48 workshops. The damage caused by the explosion was estimated at 520,000 yuan.

On 20 April, after lunch, six workers who worked in the storage cellar of the factory were playing cards and sleeping respectively in the storage cellar and cellar No. 1. At 1510 when the six men began to prepare their work, an explosion suddenly occurred in the storage cellar and cellar No. 1, which triggered a series of explosions in the No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 kiln rooms, the fireworks workshops, the store rooms and other workshops. Almost immediately, many workshops collapsed and a lot of workers were buried in the debris, thus reducing the entire production area to ruins.

Now, a fact-finding group jointly formed by the relevant departments of the central authorities and Shanxi provincial departments is investigating the direct cause of the accident. But it is obvious that such an accident was not fortuitous.

The Xiaojingyu Munitions and Fireworks Factory is a collective enterprise in Xiaojingyu Township in the northern suburbs of Taiyuan City. Four accidents had occurred prior to the explosion, but the leaders of the factory, the township authorities, and the district authorities failed to react to prevent them from reoccurring. The factory had long produced, stored, and sold fireworks and black powder without obtaining the production safety license issued by the relevant department. The Xiaojingyu Township authorities and Binxi Industry Company did not investigate and stop such practices. On the contrary, the township authorities encouraged, rewarded, and supported the development of its production. Last March, the township authorities perfunctorily decided to extend the factory without going through the examination and approval procedure according to the rules, and illegally arranged to make explosive compounds from ammonium and nitrogen.

The management of the factory was chaotic and the rules and regulations of the factory were imperfect, the dangerous explosive was jumbled together and the workshops and explosive store rooms were built together. And what is more, during the illegal production of the explosive, the factory even ground explosives on a small steel mill.

The workers of the factory lacked safe production knowledge. Some workers went from one workshop to another while working and even smoked in the production area. Among the 189 new workers who started work in March, 175 only had 5 hours of safety and technical training before they started working in the workshops, so the production order was a complete mess. What is more, the factory workshops were irrationally located and the technological process and the installation of electric equipment did not conform with the "Regulations Concerning the Safe Production and Management of Fireworks" issued by Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. And the structure of the workshops did not meet the safety requirements and the workshops lacked the necessary safety equipment, technological facilities, so one single explosion could trigger a series of explosions throughout the factory.

It is quite strange that such a factory whose management had been so chaotic and which had seriously violated the relevant state rules and regulations was chosen as an advanced unit by the northern suburbs district authorities of Taiyuan City and the director of the factory was chosen as an advanced factory director.

What is more, after the accident, one of the deputy directors of the factory ordered some workers to secretly destroy the ammonium and nitrogen explosives in order to cover the truth of its illegal production, storage, and use.

CSO: 4005/1262

NORTH REGION

XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS EDUCATIONAL WORK MEETING

SK010837 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A provincial educational work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government opened in Shijiazhuang on the morning of 17 July.

The main topics for discussion at the conference are to relay and implement the guidelines of the national educational work conference sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, to study the decision on the reform of the educational structure made by the CPC Central Committee and important speeches of central leading comrades, and to discuss ways and measures for specifically implementing the guidelines of the national educational work conference and the CPC Central Committee's decision. It is a grand conference of great significance on the educational front.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, (Sun Guojing), Yin Zhe, Li Feng, Lu Chuanzan, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Pan Chengxiao, Wang Zuwu, Zhang Runshen, and Wang Enduo; and responsible persons of the secondary educational department under the State Educational Commission.

Zhang Shuguang, provincial governor, delivered an opening speech at the conference. Comrade Lu Changzan relayed the guidelines of the national educational work conference. Comrade Wang Zuwu presided over the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Zhang Shuguang, first extended lofty respects and intimate greetings to the teachers who have been working on the forefront educational line for a long time and, in particular, to those teachers who are working in border areas, remote mountainous areas, and old revolutionary bases. And then, he said: The decision on the reform of the educational structure made by the CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document that gives guidance to the reform of the educational structure. He called on comrades participating in the conference to enhance their ideological awareness through studies and to clearly understand the strategic principle of making education serve socialist construction and of relying on education to conduct socialist construction. He also called

on them to clearly understand that the guiding ideology of education is geared to the modernizations, the world, and the future; the basic goal of the reform of the educational structure is to upgrade the national quality and to train more excellent talented persons, to understand the significance, urgency, arduousness and complex nature of the educational development and reform; and to clearly understand that priority must be given in conducting the reform of the educational structure in effective, preparatory, planned, and step-by-step manners.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang emphatically pointed out: We should proceed from the spirit of conducting reforms and the spirit of seeking truth from facts in implementing the decision of the central authority. He said that the spirit of conducting reforms means that we need not follow the old routine, not be shackled with old ideas and conventions, bravely make explorations and blaze new trails, and make progress in the course of making exploration and blazing new trails. The spirit of seeking truth from facts means that we should proceed from the reality and the current educational situation of Hebei, conscientiously study and analyze the current situation and the ways for developing and reforming the educational work of Hebei, try diversified ways and systematically give guidance to solve key problems.

CSO: 4005/1262

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK162300 Tianjin TIANJUN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The 10th Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 20th meeting from 14 to 15 June. The meeting adopted a "resolution" on urging the people throughout the municipality to make concerted efforts to realize the gas supply for civilian fuel use, to continuously carry forward the fine tradition of waging arduous struggle and practicing economy, to pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, to uphold the "principle" of the people themselves building the people's city, and to actively support or join in the construction of the municipal gas supply project in line with the arrangement made by the municipal people's government in order to make their own contribution to realizing municipal gas supply for civilian fuel.

Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting earnestly examined the "motion" submitted by Li Ruihuan, mayor of the municipality, for appraisal with regard to the four draft regulations governing the administration of the Tianjin economic development zone, and heard the report made by Wang Hui, director of the General Office of the municipal people's government, with regard to the details of the four draft regulations, and the reports given by the Financial and Economic Commission and the Urban Construction Commission under the municipal people's congress Standing Committee with regard to the initial examination of the four draft regulations. Participating members held that approving or enforcing the first-stage regulations governing the administration of the municipal economic development zone at an early date will certainly enable the municipality to accelerate its pace in enforcing the open-door policy and introducing outside funds and advanced technology. They also put forward many favorable suggestions for revising these regulations. The meeting adopted a decision on urging the municipal people's government to sponsor a discussion on revising the four draft regulations in line with the suggestions given by the participating members and to submit the results of their discussion for appraisal to the municipal people's congress Standing Committee as soon as possible.

The meeting heard the "report" made by the municipal department in charge of building the key projects with regard to realizing municipal gas supply for civilian fuel in the next 3 years and also adopted a proper resolution concerning the report.

The meeting examined and approved the "draft measures" for dealing with the seven motions put forward at the 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress, and the "draft measures" for dealing with motions No 97 and No 98, which were put forward at the 3 session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress. The meeting also approved some personnel changes.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, including Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Yonchen, president of the municipal People's Higher Court; Han Zhenqi, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; responsible persons from the departments concerned under the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons from the Standing Committees of various county and district people's congresses.

CSO: 4005/1194

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK311009 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Zheng Jinlong [6774 6855 7893] and Li Jianrong [2621 1696 2837]: "Thirteenth Meeting of Shanxi Provincial Sixth People's Congress Standing Committee Successfully Concludes"]

[Text] The 13th meeting of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, a 4-day event, successfully concluded on the afternoon of 19 July.

The meeting adopted the "Decision on Strengthening Audit Work," approved the "Provincial Measures for Controlling Weights and Measures for Commercial Use," adopted the "Decision on the Re-Election of People's Deputies Ahead of Schedule for Changzhi City People's Congress and the Convention of a New Session of Jincheng City People's Congress." The meeting approved lists of appointments and removals submitted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting also examined and discussed in earnest the "Provincial Administrative Regulations for Coal Industry," and decided to further revise it before submission to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for its examination and discussion. The "Provincial Measures for Controlling Weights and Measures for Commercial Use" will be made public by the provincial government and put into practice after the meeting.

Zhang Jianmin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. A total of 34, including Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the Standing Committee, and Huo Fan, Feng Shutao, Ma Guishu, Wei Yunyu, Wang Wenzhang, Wang Xi, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting as non-voting delegates were Zhao Yaoren, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Liu Yanqing, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible persons of departments of the provincial People's Government; responsible persons of the city people's Congress Standing Committees of Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan and Changzhi; responsible persons of people's congress liaison groups of various prefectures; and responsible persons of 25 county (city) People's Congress Standing Committees, including Huairan.

CSO: 4005/1262

NORTH REGION

MUNICIPAL DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING HELD

SK190755 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The municipal discipline inspection work conference ended yesterday morning after 3 and 1/2 days in session.

The conference further defined the guiding ideology of the party's discipline inspection work under the new situation, including investigating and handling discipline violation cases inside the party; integrating the work of safeguarding party discipline with that of enhancing party spirit and correcting party style, taking typical cases as teaching materials to educate the broad masses of party members on the principle of party spirit, ideals, and discipline; and improving their political quality.

The conference analyzed the municipality's basic situation in party style and pointed out that the municipal party organizations at all levels, by vigorously straightening out party style, strictly handled a number of cases on abusing one's power to seek personal gains and on serious bureaucratism, and corrected and checked some new malpractices in a timely manner. The party style of the entire municipality is improving further.

Judging from the previous stage of work of checking unhealthy trends, most units had firmly grasped this work, and vigorously sorted out and checked malpractices in accordance with the relevant stipulations. However, a small number of units did not enforce orders and prohibitions and continued to engage in unhealthy trends. Some units' progress in checking unhealthy trends was slow. They adopted a wait-and-see attitude and intended to procrastinate in regard to their work. Still others employed trickery to cheat the higher and the lower levels and to submit false reports. They persisted in their mistakes and resisted investigation.

The conference clearly defined several major tasks for the second half of the year:

1. The entire party should grasp the party style. The municipal Discipline Inspection Commission should vigorously help the municipal CPC Committee grasp the problems of party style of the various departments, commissions, and offices of the municipal-level party and government organs, and of the party committees and leading cadres of the various districts, bureaus, and counties. The CPC Committees at all levels should conscientiously investigate and deal

with the serious dereliction of duty of cadres at or above the county level, those cadres who neglect their duties and the life or death of the people.

2. We should strengthen education in party spirit, style, and discipline, and enhance the political awareness of party members. We should grasp the education on communist ideals and the purpose of the party in close connection with the reality of party rectification and the economic structural reform, and should strengthen education on the whole situation and organizational discipline.

3. We should strictly enforce the party's discipline and investigate one by one the cases disregarding prohibitions, committing new crimes in the course of correction, practicing fraud, and cheating the higher and the lower levels. We should investigate the facts and strictly deal with the cases. The responsible persons who fail to investigate and deal with the cases for a long time should be called to account.

4. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels should continue to improve their own work, go deeply into the grassroots levels to investigate the new situation, study new problems, and sum up new experiences.

5. We should strengthen the building of the discipline inspection contingents.

CSO: 4005/1194

NORTH REGION

FIRST NEI MONGGOL YOUNG PIONEERS' CONGRESS OPENS

SK200405 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The first Young Pioneers' Congress of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region ceremoniously opened in Hohhot City today.

This morning, model members of the Young Pioneers, representatives of advanced units, and advanced instructors and workers engaging in juvenile work happily entered the congress hall, the auditorium of the guest house of the regional military district, amid the sounds of drums and bugles of the Young Pioneers.

Amid warm applause, the leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Tian Congming, Li Xiangyi, Xu Lingren, Chao Luomeng, Zhao Zhihong, and Chen Bingyu, and responsible persons from the departments concerned, mounted the rostrum of the congress and received the red-scarf presentation and highest salute of the Young Pioneers.

At 0840, (Sun Xiushan), deputy secretary of the regional CYL Committee, announced the opening of the congress.

At the congress, Comrade (Bateer), deputy secretary of the regional CYL Committee, delivered an opening speech. He stated: The congress is aimed at studying and implementing the spirit of the National Young Pioneers' Congress, exchanging experience gained to the Young Pioneers' work, mapping out future tasks, and at discussing and electing the regional Young Pioneers' Committee.

At the congress, Comrade Tian Congming also delivered a speech containing the following three parts: 1) He urged the juveniles throughout the region to exert all-out efforts to become the necessary qualified personnel of the new age; 2) He urged the instructors of the Young Pioneers to display the spirit of sacrifice and creation and creative ability in order to reach the first-grade level of the Young Pioneers' work in the region and the country and to bring up the first-grade members of the Young Pioneers; and 3) He urged the entire party and society to attach high importance or pay great attention to supporting the work concerning juveniles and to create a fine practice in which all social circles show ardent love to juveniles and show concern for juvenile work in order to enable the little masters of the motherland to have happy and healthy growth under the concern of the entire party and society.

CSO: 4005/1194

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT PLA MEN

SK020545 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the PLA's founding, leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, We En, Li Xiangyi, Ma Zhenduo, Wen Jing, and Bai Junqing, respectively went to the command headquarters, the political department, and the logistics department of the Nei Monggol Military District and to the PLA units stationed locally to visit the broad masses of commanders and fighters and to extend festival greetings to them.

On the afternoon of 31 July, Bu He and Li Xiangyi visited a certain PLA unit stationed locally, in the company of Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, and Liu Yiyuan, political commissar of the district. When they arrived at the unit, they were warmly welcomed by cadres and fighters to the sounds of drums and gongs.

At a forum, Comrade Bu He and other leading comrades said to cadres at or above the regiment level of this PLA unit: On behalf of the regional CPC Committee the regional People's Government, and the people of all nationalities in the region, we extend festival greetings to you, and extend, through you, festival greetings to all commanders and fighters. We will firmly support PLA units to carry out reform, streamline troops and, simplify administration, just like we do in grasping the local economic work. We will also properly and enthusiastically make arrangements for the retired PLA cadres and the armymen transferred to civilian work.

On the afternoon of 31 July, Tian Congming, Bai Junqing, and other leading comrades also went to the headquarters, political department and logistics department of the Nei Monggol Military District to visit cadres there.

On 1 August, leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations, including Qian Fenyong, We En, Ma Zhenduo and Wen Jing, went to a PLA unit stationed locally and to a certain air force unit to salute the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

CSO: 4005/1262

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING YOUTH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Youth Education Association was founded on 14 May. The work of this association is to study questions concerning youth education, and to give diversified education to young people, especially delinquents. Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, is the honorary president of the association. Cai Cheng [5591 6134], vice minister of justice, attended the association's inaugural meeting. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

SHANXI INTELLECTUAL CPC RECRUITS--Taiyuan, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Party organizations at all levels in Shanxi Province are making great efforts to recruit new party members from among middle-aged and young intellectuals. By the end of May, some 8,000 middle-aged and young intellectuals were admitted to the party in the province, accounting for more than 65 percent of the total number of new party members recruited in the first 5 months of this year. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 30 Jun 85 OW]

PLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MARKED--On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, the regional CPC Committee and the People's Government held a soiree to mark the 58th anniversary of the PLA's founding. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, and the people of all nationalities in the region, Wu En, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee, extended, amid warm applause, festive greetings and lofty respect to the broad masses of commanders and the fighters of the Nei Monggol Military District and of the PLA units stations locally. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, including Bu He, Shi Guanghua, Cai Ying, Li Xiangyi, and Seyinbayaer. Attending the soiree by invitation was Cao Ying, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who was making an inspection tour of the region. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1262

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN AT ENLARGED CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK290703 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Jing Xianfeng [2529 7145 1496], Li Zhi [2621 4160], and He Jinguo [0735 2516 0948]: "Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Holds Enlarged Meeting, Urging Cadres at All Levels to Avoid Indulging in Empty Talk and Do More Actual Work"]

[Excerpts] The enlarged meeting of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, which ended on 27 June, called on party and government leading cadres at all levels to maintain clear heads in the good situation at present, to pay attention to grasping the weak links in their work, and to avoid indulging in empty talk while doing more actual work.

The meeting pointed out: Both the political and economic situation in our province are very good. We should make a full appraisal of this. However, while fully affirming the excellent situation, we must also pay attention to the problems that have emerged in our society and our work. If we are unrealistically optimistic due to the good situation and fail to see the existing problems, or even adopt an attitude of nonrecognition toward them, we will be unable to avoid mistakes, and our further advance will be affected. Therefore, keeping a clear head and firmly grasping the weak links have become very important questions in further developing the good situation.

In accordance with the recent instruction of Hu Yaobang and other responsible comrades of the central authorities on the work in Shaanxi Province, and taking an attitude of seeking truth from facts and never covering up mistakes and shortcomings, the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee put forth the following tasks, which are weak links in our work that merit our attention while we continue to do a good job in the second stage of party rectification and in various fields of reform and the economic construction.

1. To strengthen ideological and political work. The meeting held that over the past few years our province has achieved much progress in ideological and political work, in discarding "leftist" practices, and in shifting into the orbit of serving the construction of socialist modernization. However, generally speaking, as we have not had a deep understanding of the fundamental principle of simultaneously grasping both the construction material civilization and the construction of spiritual civilization, we have slackened our

efforts in grasping the latter. As a result, ideological and political work has been weakened rather than strengthened. Moreover, as we have not fully and correctly understood and implemented the policies of reform, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy and correctly handling the relations between letting a number of people and areas become well-off before others and all people becoming well-off and between introducing things foreign and resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, our ideological and political work has also been affected. As a result, quite a few incorrect ideas and erroneous understandings have emerged among party members, cadres, and the masses in the changing situation, and they have not been corrected in good time. In view of this, the meeting pointed out that it is necessary to adopt effective measures to strengthen ideological and political work and particularly to pay attention to the following four aspects: In understanding, it is necessary to make the whole party really understand the extreme importance of this work so as to conscientiously strengthen leadership over ideological and political work. In content, the main task is to carry out education in ideals and discipline; as for the broad masses of party members, it is necessary to carry out education in party spirit. In method, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and to oppose empty talk based on certain concepts; and it is necessary to combine ideological and political work with reform and economic work. In organization, it is necessary to strengthen the ranks of cadres engaging in ideological and political work, to help them improve their work, and to sum up good experiences in doing ideological and political work under the new situation. At the same time, it is also necessary to improve our theoretical work so that it can explain in good time problems occurring in the course of reform.

2. To strengthen work at the grassroots level. After making a comprehensive analysis of many materials obtained through investigation, the meeting held that since the production responsibility system taking the contract on a household basis as its main form was adopted in rural areas, many party branches have reduced their activities and the sense of organization of quite a few party members have been becoming blunted. Township governments have been newly established. The problems concerning these governments, such as how they should work and how to give play to the function and role of grassroots government, have not yet been well solved. In many places, the village committees have not played their due role. Some party members and cadres do not concern themselves with both "official" and "civil" businesses. The masses have many complaints about this. The meeting pointed out that the work at the grassroots level, including the work of grassroots party organizations, is the foundation for our work in all fields. If this link is not well grasped, many things cannot be done. It is required that the stress of party rectification below the county level should be laid on solving the problem of how to give play to the fighting role of party branches and the exemplary role of party members so that the grassroots organizations can be made perfect as soon as possible through party rectification.

3. To effectively strengthen the work in poor and backward areas. The participants unanimously held that over the past few years, the economic situation of our province has been developing steadily. The standard of living of the great majority of the masses in both cities and countryside has been improved and some people have become well-off. This is absolutely true. However, the backward economic situation as a whole has not been fundamentally changed. In some places, especially in the southern Qinba mountain areas, the masses are still leading a very difficult life. This is also true. At present, the problem is that some comrades have made an unrealistic appraisal of the improvement in the people's livelihood and the increase in their production level over the past few years. They do not have a firm and profound understanding of the consistency between letting some people become well-off before others and all people becoming well-off, and have only paid attention to those who have become well-off, to the neglect of those who have not. We should attach great importance to this.

4. To further carry out the activity of five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves and to strengthen legal education. It is necessary to conscientiously fulfill the task put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang on achieving an improvement in social atmosphere and social order in the cities having a population of over 300,000 (in our province there are Xian, Baoji, Xianyang, and Tongchuan) by the end of next year.

5. To quickly and seriously handle a batch of cases concerning the new unhealthy tendencies so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. In the second stage of party rectification, it is necessary to give priority to resolutely correcting the new unhealthy tendencies. The meeting pointed out sharply that the essence of the new unhealthy tendencies is taking advantage of the opportunity of opening up to the outside world, reform, and enlivening the domestic economy and making use of one's power to seek private gain. It is not an inevitable result of the reform but an obstruction and sabotage of it. Some practices, such as state functionaries giving and taking bribes, committing embezzlement, reselling goods in short supply at a profit, and blackmailing and extorting money from the people, are not merely expressions of the unhealthy tendencies. They are actually serious violations of laws and discipline, and some of them are even criminal offences. It is necessary to follow the directives of the central authorities and to take resolute measures as soon as possible to handle a batch of cases seriously, so that the work of correcting the unhealthy tendencies can be further carried out in depth.

6. To effectively improve the style of leadership and overcome bureaucratism. On the question that some serious problems have emerged in some places in our province, the provincial CPC committee held that it should be held responsible first for the emergence of these problems because it had practised bureaucratism. In some places there has been a trend of reporting only the good news and not the bad and the trend of formalism and doing superficial work. This is an inevitable result of bureaucratism. As for the problems resulting from bureaucratism, some comrades are willing to be held responsible, but some comrades are only glad to have their merits printed out and are very angry

when told of their errors. They even place their personal prestige above the party's cause and would rather have the interests of the people damaged than themselves lose face. This is incompatible with the fundamental purpose of serving people. Therefore, it is necessary to take overcoming bureaucratism as a main task in rectifying cadres' work style.

The enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee was held from 21 to 27 June, lasting 1 week. The more than 260 participants included members of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, and the provincial discipline inspection committee, some party-member responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC, and various provincial-level mass organizations, and responsible persons of various prefectural (and city) CPC committees, various departments, committees, and offices of the provincial CPC committee, various departments and bureaus of the provincial government, and some large enterprises and universities and colleges. Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, Mu Lingsheng, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee spoke at the meeting or conveyed the relevant spirit. Provincial Vice Governor Lin Ji conveyed the spirit of the national educational work conference.

The provincial CPC committee has set a good example in improving the style of holding meetings. This meeting broke with the usual practice of holding meetings at guesthouses, high buildings, and grand hotels, with free meals and residence provided. It was held at the office of the organs of the provincial CPC committee. Except for 31 comrades from other prefectures (and cities) outside Xian, who stayed and dined at the hostel of the provincial military district near the provincial CPC committee, the meals and residence of all other participants were not provided by the meeting. They had to go to the meeting every day and go back home after the meeting was over, just like going to the office every day. The general meeting was held in the auditorium and the group meetings were held in the meeting rooms of various departments and offices of the provincial CPC committee. It was more convenient for the staff to make arrangements for the meeting, and the expenses of the meeting were greatly reduced.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA SECRETARY CITED AT FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

HK180755 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Report: "The Fifth Regional CPC Committee Convenes Its Fourth (Enlarged) Plenary Session"]

[Text] The Fifth Regional CPC Committee held its fourth (enlarged) plenary session at the Helanshan Guesthouse from 30 June to 3 July. Present at the session were members and alternate members of the regional CPC Committee, members of the regional Advisory Commission, members of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, and secretaries of various prefectures, cities, counties (districts), and party committees (party groups) of departments affiliated with the regional CPC Committee. The session was presided over by Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, and Shen Xiaozeng during its course. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave the opening speech. Hao Tingzao and Liu Guofan, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC Committee, relayed the important speeches recently made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. The participants seriously discussed and studied the speeches. In line with the decision of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, Comrade Li Xuezhi reported on the region's work in the first half of this year and on the work plans for the second half of this year. The participants seriously discussed this report. After a serious discussion, the participants elected delegates for the national party representative conference. Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the session.

In his report, Li Xuezhi said: Our province has made progress on various fronts since the beginning of this year. In particular, a good situation of rapid, sustained, steady, and coordinated development has emerged in national economic construction. The rural areas throughout the region have further readjusted the production structure. They have rapidly developed a diversified economy and township enterprises. Specialized households and integrated economic groups have emerged in large numbers. All this is promoting commodity production both in quantity and quality. Various cities are actively carrying out economic structural reform in an all-round way. Industrial production has initially embarked on the track which is focused on increasing enterprises' vitality and improving economic results, and there has been a simultaneous increase in output value, income from marketing, profits delivered, and taxes paid. Railway and highway transport capacity has improved. The time necessary for many capital construction projects has been shortened and better economic

results achieved. Eleven key construction projects are proceeding well. Party rectification throughout the region is developing healthily. Some leading groups have been readjusted, new unhealthy trends have been basically stopped, the building of socialist spiritual civilization has been further strengthened, new achievements have been made in various undertakings such as science, technology, education, culture, health, sports, the press, and publications, and the general mood and order of society have turned for the better. The political and economic situation in the region is very good. However, we should keep a clear head and should not be unrealistically optimistic. We should understand that there are still some problems in our economic and political life.

In referring to the region's work for the latter half of this year, Li Xuezhi dealt with five problems. Discussing the problem of "strengthening macroscopic guidance and promoting sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development in the region," he said that it was necessary to continue to carry out rural reform in a profound way, to pay close attention to grain production, and to vigorously develop a diversified economy and township enterprises. This year we have had more natural disasters than in the past, and they have affected summer grain production to a certain extent. We should try every possible means to increase autumn grain production so as to make up for losses in summer grain production and to reap a good annual harvest. It is necessary to engage in grass and tree planting so as to develop animal husbandry. It is necessary to develop township enterprises in an energetic yet steady manner. In running enterprises, it is necessary to adopt various methods and to stop the habit of solely relying on state funds. It is necessary to speed up the reform of services, promote circulation and service work, and solve the difficulties in buying and selling. In supporting and helping difficult households in the rural areas, it is necessary to adopt various methods of helping ourselves in production. The guiding principle for industrial production for the second half of this year should be shifted to improving economic results and the quality of products. It is necessary to make up deficits and increase surpluses, strive to increase production and income, and eliminate losses caused by improper management. It is [meant?] to increase the production of brand-name products, of market-oriented products, and of export commodities. It is necessary to complete and put into operation this year the projects now undergoing technology [word indistinct], so that these projects can produce economic results as soon as possible. It is necessary to limit the production of poor quality and energy-consuming products and stop the production of unmarketable products as well as loss-incurring and outdated products. It is necessary to strengthen management and to seriously deal with the practice of doing shoddy work, using inferior materials, and producing counterfeit products. Various localities and departments should have the overall situation in mind, strengthen their sense of discipline, and strictly control the scale of capital construction. We will make an overall survey of capital construction projects throughout the region. We will reduce the number of capital construction projects the scale of which has been expanded without authorization, readjust the capital construction projects which cannot be completed this year, cancel the capital construction projects which cannot be carried out due to a lack of the necessary conditions, and resolutely straighten out the capital construction projects which do not correspond to the credit policy. We should increase the income from foreign exchange by various means. In introducing foreign technology, we should pay

attention to digesting it so as to make it serve our region as soon as possible. We should expand our economic and technological cooperation with coastal provinces and cities as well as with areas in the northwest, vigorously develop economic and technological cooperation with Islamic countries, and develop foreign trade with other countries and regions. We should expand our commercial network, organize market supply well, and speed up currency withdrawal. We should continue to do a good job in increasing income and reducing expenditure. We should strengthen the levying of various taxes so as to increase revenue. New items causing an increase in expenditure should be strictly examined and controlled. Administrative and operating expenses should be resolutely reduced by 10 percent.

Discussing the problem of "profoundly carrying out the overall reform of the economic structure and bringing into full play the various functions of cities," Li Xuezhi said: It is necessary to pay close attention to the key link of increasing enterprises' vitality, to work out specific measures for increasing such vitality, and to delegate power to enterprises. It is necessary to overhaul and reorganize companies of an administrative nature. It is necessary to boldly enliven state-run small enterprises and to do a good job in "transforming, shifting, and leasing" them. All enterprises should focus their attention on carrying out a whole range of reforms in their internal departments. They should bring their superiority into full play, expand the marketing of their products, probe new technology, new products, and new markets, and increase their competitiveness and adaptability. Quite a number of enterprises have a strong objection to fulfilling tasks not listed in the state plan. Various localities and departments should correct this practice. Price system reform and wage reform should be carried out strictly in line with the plans of the State Council. It is necessary to resolutely rectify the unhealthy practices of violating the state's price principles, policies, and regulations and of raising prices and exacting charges at will. We must impose economic or criminal penalties according to the seriousness of cases. Wage system reform involves a wide range of people and requires a great deal of work. Party committees and governments at various levels should strengthen their leadership and sense of discipline, should not go beyond the limits for wage increases, and should not promise pay raises to those who press for them. Urban work should be focused on bringing into play the various functions of cities, opening their gates wide, developing horizontal economic relationships, running the tertiary industry, speeding up the construction of urban basic facilities, and improving their attractiveness, radiating capability, and comprehensive service. Party groups and leading comrades at all levels should profoundly understand the importance and urgency of carrying out scientific, technological, and educational work, and they should pay attention to this work as they do to economic work. It is necessary to put into effect the spirit of the regional scientific and technological work conference held in May of this year. Preparations should be made for the regional educational work conference to be held in August. It is necessary to do a good job in making proper plans for the placement of demobilized soldiers and to support army reform.

Dealing with the problem of "carrying out party rectification well and earnestly correcting unhealthy tendencies," Li Xuezhi said: Not long ago, Comrade Bo Yibo gave an important speech on the current party rectification work.

Units which have completed or are still carrying out party rectification should act in the spirit of his speech. It is necessary to conduct education in aspirations and discipline, to make up our minds in rectifying unhealthy trends, to check "people of the three categories," to promptly solve new problems emerging in our advance, to take serious charge of regular work in the course of building the party, and to consolidate and develop the results of party rectification. Units carrying out party rectification should enable education in party spirit to permeate the whole course of party rectification. Units which have stirred up unhealthy trends but have refused to correct them or units which make mistakes while rectifying their defects should be dealt with according to the seriousness of each case.

When dealing with the problem of "strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization," Li Xuezhi said: At present the region's reform work is developing profoundly and the ideological situation of the people is quite good. On the whole, the situation is positive, but there are some ideological problems. Party organizations at all levels should keep a clear head, overcome the wrong idea of regarding ideological and political work as a "soft task," and take the initiative in doing ideological and political work by providing it with an organizational guarantee. Every party member is responsible for doing ideological and political work. In the latter half of this year, large-scale education in aspirations and discipline will be conducted throughout the region. Leaders should take the lead in giving education on aspirations and discipline, should combine this education with the actual conditions of their units, and should persist in education by positive examples. They should adopt various forms of education and stress practical results. Discipline inspection, propaganda, and education departments, youth league organizations, and women's associations departments, youth league organizations, and women's associations should work out their plans, shoulder responsibilities, and closely cooperate. Party organizations at all levels should take the establishment of the democratic and legal system as their long-term and fundamental task, should educate the people about the legal system, and should popularize legal knowledge so that the people will understand the law, abide by the law, and deal with lawbreakers according to the law. All party members, those who are leading cadres in particular, should take the lead in studying the law, using the law, observing the law, and combating acts which violate law and discipline. It is necessary to strengthen united front work and to encourage democratic parties, non-party people, nationality members, and those in religious circles to display their role in the four modernizations drive. It is necessary to continue to carry out the activity of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" and to crack down on serious criminal activities and serious economic criminal activities. Smuggling, duplicating, and playing pornographic videotapes must be strictly banned.

When dealing with the problem of "strengthening the building of leading groups at various levels and improving leadership style," Li Xuezhi said: We must follow a central leading comrade's instruction to "stop indulging in empty talk and do more actual work" and to make up our minds to go out of our offices, to go deep into the realities of life, and to find out about the actual situation. Cadres at or above the county level should spend one-fourth to one-third of their time making investigations in basic level units, summing up the work

there, and solving problems in these units. They should implement the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies in a creative manner. They should not issue orders from their offices but should do actual work for the people. It is necessary to establish the idea that "exercising leadership means rendering service." Irresponsible persons causing losses due to their bureaucratic work style should be seriously dealt with and held responsible for the losses. It is necessary to resolutely get rid of the habit of issuing "mountains of documents" and holding "seas of meetings." It is impermissible to waste our precious time attending endless meetings and reading long, drawn out documents. It is necessary to boldly criticize and resist unhealthy trends. Some people are irresponsible and like to fabricate and spread rumors to weaken others' confidence. Some people are still carrying out factional activities in the hope of creating "earthquakes." Some people are making unreasonable demands for higher wages, better treatment, and better work plans regardless of policies and actual conditions. This is a manifestation of the serious impurity of party spirit. We should be bold in confronting these tough problems with toughness and should criticize what should be criticized, transfer those who should be transferred, and punish those who should be punished. We should get rid of all obstacles, strengthen unity, do our work in a down-to-earth manner, and greet the convening of the national party representative conference with good achievements.

Hei Boli summed up the session and set requirements for implementing the spirit of the session. He also talked about aspirations, discipline, and the problem of keeping abreast of the CPC Central Committee. He asked: Why is it necessary to attach importance to aspirations? This has been shown by history and is required by actual life. Aspirations are not empty. They are closely linked with our practice. Understanding problems in this way will help avoid blindness in our work and combine macroscopic activities with microscopic activities. Only by understanding this truth, keeping pace with the CPC Central Committee, and strengthening discipline can we acquire an explicit and firm ideological basis. He stressed: We are in the great era of construction and exploration. We need a clear orientation and a firm will. We will triumph in our cause so long as we are united, have faith in the party and the masses, remain unyielding, and advance courageously.

CSO: 4005/1195

NORTHWEST REGION

LI XUEZHI, HAO TINGZAO SPEAK AT NINGXIA PARTY SCHOOL

HK310747 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Yu Ai [0060 5337] and Zhou Ren [0719 0088]: "Li Xuezhi, Hao Tingzao Speak at Commencement of Regional Party School for 1983 Training Class and Marxist Theory Class"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional Party School has held commencement for its 1983 training class and Marxist theory class.

There are 204 graduates this year. They are the first batch of students since regular and systematic education began to be carried out in all party schools throughout the country. Through a 2-year course of strict training, the students have worked hard at their studies, and successfully fulfilled their tasks. They have greatly raised their cultural and professional levels. And they will return to each of their own posts, and become backbones in all fields of the region.

Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee spoke at the ceremony.

Comrade Li Xuezhi expressed his sincere hope for all the graduates. He demanded that all graduates apply what they have learned to their practical work when they return to their posts. They should rely on lofty ideals and discipline in their work, and become someone with lofty ideals and a sense of discipline. They should take an active part in reform, which is the key task topping all else at present, and every communist must have a good grasp of the general interest, which they should conscientiously subject themselves to. In their work, they should closely link party rectification and correcting unhealthy tendencies with reform. They should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, start from the actual conditions in everything, pay attention to practical effects, and go all out to do more practical work. Some of our comrades get dizzy easily particularly when the situation is fine. They do things superficially and go after fancy style in their work. We should never follow their ways. It is necessary to enhance unity, to play an exemplary role in uniting others, and to show great concern for the political situation of stability and unity. Every cadre who is a communist should attach importance to the party's cause with the boldness and breadth of vision of the proletariat, adhere to the principle of party spirit, care for the

general interests in everything and oppose all speech and conduct which injures unity.

Comrade Hao Tingzao highly praised the good style of the regional party school and the marked achievements scored since it was regularized. He emphatically pointed out: "It is the people that have given you knowledge; and you should return it to them when you return to your posts, serve them heart and soul, work hard, and make new contributions on your posts."

The leading comrades of the regional party school issued graduation certificates to the students at the commencement.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK020532 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 August, members attending the third meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee went to the provincial people's auditorium to attend the closing session.

Seated in the front row of the presidium were Shen Ling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Han Yingxuan, Fang Xin, Zhang Baian, Liao Aiting, Sun Zengrong, Song Bu, Dai Yaying, Fu Shichun, Huang Taixing, Wang Fuxiang, (Li Jiazha), and (Han Xingui), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also seated in the presidium were Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Song Ruixiang and Liu Feng, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Zhao Haifeng, director of the provincial advisory committee; Song Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Huang Jingbo, governor of the provincial people's government; Zhang Guosheng, standing committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons from all democratic parties.

Fang Xin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session.

The session adopted a namelist of candidates to be additionally elected to standing committee membership in the provincial CPPCC committee, adopted the election methods for the third meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and approved the chief examiner.

After this, a political resolution of the third meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee was adopted, a resolution on a work report of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee was adopted, and a work report on an examination proposal was adopted.

Shen Ling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a summation speech.

Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also delivered a speech.

After the playing of the solemn national anthem, Fang Xin, the executive chairman of the meeting, announced the conclusion of the session.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S YIN KESHENG MEETS NATIONALITY CADRES

0W010631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1811 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Xining, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--The first class of the Nationality Cadres Training Class of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee's Party School held their commencement ceremony today.

Forty-eight members of the Tibetan, Mongol, Tu and Hui nationalities from Qinghai's 6 autonomous prefectures and Haidong Prefecture studied nationality and Han languages--spoken and written--mathematics, geography, history, philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, nationality religious theories, and common knowledge about writing and computers in the past 3 years, their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level, general educational standard, and ability to analyze and solve problems all increased. They all passed the graduation exams.

These students were all outstanding nationality cadres with a great deal of experience in basic-level work. They were selected from among those recommended by all autonomous prefectures and counties to take unified examinations in May 1982. Their average age was 29 years. After graduation, they will return to work at their original posts.

Today, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, met with all these graduates of the Nationality Cadres Training Class, congratulating them on their fine achievements and asking them to fully display their wisdom and talent after returning to their original posts in order to make new contributions to building up and developing Qinghai.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI GOVERNMENT REPORT AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CITED

HK020836 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] In the government work report made by Governor Huang Jingbo at the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, he said: In the wake of the gradually penetrating development of reform, we have generally felt that the leadership mode must greatly change and must change from a rule of thumb style to a scientific style. It is necessary to establish the concept of making policy decisions in a scientific way, the concept of attaching importance to information, the concept of being systematic, and the concept of relying on a brain trust. The pressing task confronting leaders at all levels is to study new knowledge about management, to enhance the levels of science, culture, and management, to study hard, and to be bold in putting things into practice. All departments and places in the dark about the situation in their own departments and places are in no position to light the way for others. They must seriously get to know how things stand and must enhance the efficiency and quality work. It is essential to give full play to the functional role of government at all levels. When they work within their scope, they must be bold in bearing responsibility and adhering to principles, must work on their own initiative, must not practice deception on upper and lower levels, and must not dispute small matters with each other. It is imperative to shift all work of government departments at all levels onto the path of serving production and basic levels.

CSO: 4005/1261

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI SYMPOSIUM OF ENTERPRISES ON POLITICAL WORK ENDS

HK160615 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] An on-the-spot symposium of provincial-subordinate industrial and communications enterprises on ideological and political work concluded in Xining yesterday. At the symposium, units, including Qinghai (Lingming) chemical industrial works, (Sanchuan) machine tool foundry, Qinghai first machine tool plant, and second railroad team, introduced their experiences in doing ideological and political work.

Their common experiences are:

1. They reform ideological and political work in the new situation. They include ideological and political work in economic construction.
2. They strengthen education in ideals with ideological work as the main point. They teach workers to correctly treat ideals and prospects; to gradually establish the concepts of modernization, of opening up a new path, [words indistinct]; and to contribute toward the exploitation of Qinghai.

At the conclusion of the symposium, Hou Jieding, chairman of the provincial finance and economic committee, delivered a summing-up speech. He pointed out: At present, ideological and political work in enterprises in our province is very weak. The main problem is that CPC committees have not spent their energy on this work. They have erroneously held that after the system of factory directors assuming responsibilities is implemented, CPC committees have nothing to do. He hoped: The secretaries of all enterprises CPC committees will help factory directors do work well and will really give play to their supervisory role [words indistinct]. They will mobilize the forces of all quarters to establish a mass ideological and political network. Moreover, they will strengthen education in ideals and discipline.

CSO: 4005/1195

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 18 JULY

HK140728 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[The Decision of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on the Date of the Convocation of the Third Session of the Fourth People's Congress; promulgated on 11 July 1985]

[Text] The 12th meeting of the 4th Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee decided that the 3d Session of the 4th Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress would be held in Lhasa on 18 July 1985.

The 12th meeting of the 4th Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 11 July.

On the morning of 11 July, presided over by Shengqin Luosangjianzan, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, the meeting discussed, revised, and adopted the committee's work report. The afternoon's meeting was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. He said: This Standing Committee meeting has been held in a better way and has successfully completed all items on the agenda. We must all make concerted efforts to make a success of the Third Session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, must extensively listen to the views of the masses, and must implement the central authorities' principles and policies toward Xizang.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, including Li Benshan, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Yuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Buduoji, Langjie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Peng Zhe, Lhunzhub Tabkyai, and Samding Doje Pamo, as well as 16 Standing Committee members.

The meeting examined and adopted the decision on the date of the convocation of the Third Session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional People's Congress and adopted the resolution on appointments.

Jipu Pingcuocident, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Zi Cheng, president of the autonomous regional higher people's court; and Jiangcun Luobu, chief procurator of the autonomous regional people's procuratorate, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF NEW UNIVERSITY

HK210335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Xizang University was officially established in Lhasa on the morning of 20 July. Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, cut the ribbon at the ceremony. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Jinghua, Redi, Basang, and Yangling Duoji, secretaries of the regional CPC Committee; Pagbelha Celeg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; and Wang Xinqian, political commissar of Xizang Military District, attended the gathering and extended congratulations.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme pointed out in a speech: General Secretary Hu Yaobang farsightedly pointed out when inspecting work in Xizang in 1980 that Xizang should set up a comprehensive university. He showed very great concern for tertiary education for the nationalities in the region. The official establishment of Xizang University, after several years of preparations, on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region is a major event worth celebrating in the history of education in Xizang.

He said: Xizang has a long-standing heritage of history and culture. I hope the university will make active efforts to scientifically inherit and develop the heritage of nationality culture, base its efforts on Xizang realities, and train constructive talented people needed by the region.

Comrade Duojiecaidan said in a speech: The establishment of this university will play a tremendous part in promoting and developing education in Xizang, improving the quality of our nationality, transforming the backwardness of Xizang's culture and science, and invigorating the region's economy.

CSO: 4005/1195

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADER REVIEWS LANGUAGE, BORDER TRADE ISSUES

HK220341 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme visited the people's congress delegations from Lhasa City and Ali Prefecture on 19 and 20 July to discuss Comrade Duojiecaidan's government work report with them. He also made important speeches.

At the meeting of the Lhasa delegation on 19 July, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme spoke on stepping up the use of the Tibetan language and on problems in education work. He said: Xizang is a nationality autonomous region. However the use of the nationality language has not yet attracted sufficient importance. Although things have improved a bit in recent years, we lag far behind certain fraternal autonomous region. However the use of the nationality language has not yet attracted sufficient importance. Although things have improved a bit in recent years, we lag far behind certain fraternal autonomous regions in use of the nationality spoken and written language. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has paid attention to this issue. Most of its documents are issued in the two languages. Other organs are not so good in this respect. The key to attaching importance to the use of nationality language lies in the leadership.

On 20 July, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and the members of the Ali prefectoral delegation held a lively discussion on how to invigorate the prefecture's economy. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: Ali Prefecture has a small population. Its geographical conditions are good. It can organize tourism, develop transport, and promote border trade to enliven its economy. We should welcome tourists from outside. This is an important way of increasing our revenue. We should be willing to spend the money to build decent roads and tourist facilities. Communications in the prefecture are poor, and it is essential to vigorously develop transport. You should boldly organize this, and support individual households specializing in transport. You can also organize yak transport.

We should promote border trade with neighboring countries. We should encourage and mobilize people to go in for business and give them decisionmaking powers. We must devise ways to open wide the gates for border trade. Xizang sheep, wool and medicinal herbs can be exchanged through border trade. We must be bold in organizing this effort and enliven it as much as possible.

CSO: 4005/1195

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO VISITS GRADUATES OF PARTY SCHOOL

HK220523 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The students of the first training and theory courses of the regional party school, who had been enrolled according to requirements for regularized training and who have a university or a college level, completed their courses today and 295 students of various nationalities cheerfully received graduation certificates.

This morning, leading comrades of the regional party and government and of the Urumqi Military Region, including Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, visited all the graduates. Janabil attended the graduation ceremony and spoke. He said: In the course of conducting regularized education in the party schools, the comrades of the regional party school and of the party schools of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, the teachers, the staff members, and the administrative and logistics personnel did a great deal of work and scored very great achievements. An independent system with university, college, and secondary vocational school levels has been initially formed. However, this system is not perfect enough. It is necessary to strive to make the system gradually attain three levels-- the levels of university, college, and secondary vocational school. It is also essential to provide teachers, teaching materials, and teaching equipment at the corresponding levels so as to speed up the directional training for cadres at all levels. It is imperative to train more qualified personnel of all nationalities for exploiting and building Xinjiang.

In view of this, he demanded: Party schools at all levels must carry out important reform in the aspects of teaching ideology, arrangements for subjects, teaching content, and teaching methods. CPC committees at all levels must not only strengthen leadership over party schools politically and ideologically, but also develop intellectual resources and show concern for their investments in capital construction and for an increase in funds, so as to guarantee the normal development of party school education.

Fu Wen, principal of the regional party school, also spoke at the graduation ceremony.

CSO: 4005/1195

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

TRANSMITTING TOWER UNDER CONSTRUCTION--By 14 July, the construction of the main part of the province's Xian radio and television transmitting tower, which began on 5 October last year, had reached a height over 100 meters. At this speed, the main part of the tower is expected to be completed before the end of this year. This is the first priority project in the province to be contracted through public bidding. The construction of the project is being carried out by the No 13 Construction Project Company of Sichuan. The whole project is scheduled to be completed in the first half of next year and put into trial operation. All the staff and workers of the No 13 Construction project Company are now fighting against the intense heat of summer and thunderstorms working day and night at a height of over 100 meters. On the basis of insuring safety in production and the quality of the project, their slogan is: Hand over a high-quality project to the people of Shaanxi. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 16 Jul 85 HK]

COMPOSER'S ANNIVERSARY FUNCTION--A week-long festival of Nie Er's music, held to mark the 50th anniversary of the composer's death, solemnly opened in Kunming on the evening of 16 July. Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture, and Li Huanzhi, chairman of the Musicians Association of China, made speeches. Present at the opening ceremony were Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhu Zhihui and Liu Shusheng, deputy secretaries; Zhao Tingguang and Wang Xintian, members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Dian, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Advisory Commission and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; Qi Shan and Yan Yiquan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Wang Jiesan and (Yang Kecheng), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; He Bo, chairman of the Kunming City People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Pan Yingsong), acting mayor of Kunming. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1195

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW XIZANG ARMED POLICE CORPS COMMEMORATE ARMY DAY

HK011219 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Xizang corps of the people's armed police force held a forum on the afternoon of 31 July to warmly mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. Attending the forum were Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military District; Wang Xinquan, political commissar; (Feng Xiangguan), secretary of the regional political and legal committee; and (Zhaxi Pingcuo), director of the regional civil affairs department. The representatives of the medical team, the water conservation and electric power corps, and the Beijing corps of the armed police force and of units concerned attended the forum on invitation.

The forum was presided over by (Wang Chongliang), political commissar of the Xizang corps of the armed police force. On behalf of the corps, (Chen Huanquan), deputy political commissar of the corps, first spoke. He said: The corps of the armed police force was established not long ago. Under the leadership and concern of the regional CPC committee, people's government, Xizang Military District, and the regional political and legal committee, the corps has basically accomplished all tasks handed over to us. Every achievement we have made cannot be separated from the correct leadership of and support by our upper levels.

After that, Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military District, spoke at the forum. He said: Although the corps of the armed police force was set up not long ago, it has developed very quickly in all aspects. It has achieved a great deal in its building and has accomplished all tasks relatively well. Xizang is a national autonomous region. The corps must seriously implement policies in carrying out all tasks. The demands of the party and people on you become higher and higher. Under the leadership of the CPC Committee and government, you must build this corps well.

At the forum, (Feng Xiangguan), secretary of the regional political and legal committee, highly appraised the achievements made by the corps of the armed police force in upholding social order and cracking down on all criminals. He hoped: The corps of the armed police force in our region will make new and still greater achievements in the struggle of defending and building our border areas and maintaining social order during the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

CSO: 4005/1264

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SECRETARY REVIEWS MILITARY PARADE--Yesterday, the Ganzi Military Subdistrict organs held an Army Day parade marking the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA in China. Accompanied by the leading comrades of Ganzi Prefectural CPC Committee and Ganzi Military Subdistrict, Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; and (Tao Aiqing), vice governor, reviewed the PLA units. After the review, Comrade Yang Rudai talked with (Zhang Musheng), commander of the military subdistrict. At the meeting, Comrade Yang Rudai stressed: Now, the army is carrying out structural reform and the work of streamlining the organization. The local governments at various levels must actively support this reform. They should strive to do well in making arrangements for personnel being laid off, so as to ensure smooth progress in the work. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Aug 85]

ATTACHE GIVES COCKTAIL PARTY--Berlin (ADM)--On Wednesday [31 July] in Berlin, Shen Guoliang, military, naval, and air attache at the PRC's Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party on the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The invitation was honored by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, as well as by other generals and officers of the National People's Army. Also present were the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, including Ma Xu-sheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, as well as military and defense attaches. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 85 p 2]

CSO: 3620/475

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